

Hussein Orders Troops Out of Kuwait As Allies Press to Encircle Iraqi Army



An American soldier ordering press photographers to leave the scene of the Iraqi Scud missile strike on the outskirts of Dhahran, the site of the main U.S. base in the war.

Up to 12 GIs Killed by Scud At Saudi Base

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — An Iraqi Scud missile on Monday demolished a barracks housing about 100 American soldiers in eastern Saudi Arabia. The U.S. military said 12 servicemen were killed, 25 were wounded and 40 were unaccounted for.

The U.S. Central Command said it appeared the Scud may have broken up in flight, scattering debris that hit the two-story barracks in Khobar City on the outskirts of Dhahran, the site of the main U.S. base in the war.

No Patriot missile was launched because the Scud was breaking up, a spokesman added later. Baghdad radio hailed the attack, saying the missile struck "the coward traitors who mortgage the sacred places of the nation" and "turn Arab youth into shields of flesh."

The attack came at about 8:30 P.M., while some of the soldiers were eating dinner and after others had apparently gone to bed or were relaxing.

Reaching to the attack, President George Bush said, "Casualties in any kind of war are tragic," according to the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater.

A convoy of at least two dozen ambulances carried away the wounded, and at least two medical evacuation helicopters landed near the wrecked building. The Central Command said the injured were taken to the 25th Evacuation Hospital and the Air Transportable Clinic at Dhahran.

A new missile alert sounded in Riyadh, Dhahran and throughout eastern Saudi Arabia early Tuesday, witnesses said.

Sirens wailed at 1:30 A.M., nearly five hours after the attack on the barracks. The all-clear signal was sounded about 10 minutes later.

Iraq also launched a Scud missile at the island state of Bahrain on Monday night, but it was knocked from the sky by a Patriot missile. It was the second Iraqi missile attack on Bahrain since Friday.

The missile that struck the barracks was the first Iraqi Scud attack to hit a U.S. target.

After the Scud hit, American servicemen and women gathered outside. Many had gas masks around their waists, but there was no indication that the missile carried a chemical warhead.

At least four bodies could be seen covered with silver shock blankets.

Trevor Harrison, who lives near the building, said he rushed out when he heard the explosion and saw the smoldering ruins. He said the servicemen were apparently eating dinner when the Iraqi missile hit the top of the barracks.

The building was a corrugated metal structure that had been used as a warehouse. It was converted into temporary housing for American and British troops. Most of those in the building reportedly were Americans.

"There was a huge explosion, then flames shot into the air," said Greg Seigle, a journalist at the site in Dhahran, near the eastern coast of Saudi Arabia, 320 kilometers (200 miles) south of Kuwait.

He said Saudi police removed many injured U.S. soldiers from the building. Medical helicopters picked up the wounded and took them to a nearby hospital, he added.

Iraq has repeatedly fired Scud missiles at Dhahran and Riyadh. Most have been intercepted by U.S.-supplied Patriot missiles. Previous Scud attacks on Saudi Arabia killed one person and injured about 85.

Iraq's Scud attacks on Israel have killed two people and injured more than 230.

A military spokesman quoted by Baghdad Radio said Iraq had launched a "destructive" missile strike at a military base in Dhahran.

"With God's help, a destructive strike with al-Hussein missiles was directed at Dhahran base, a launching pad for aggression on our land and people," he said.

Baghdad Radio Gives No Date For Withdrawal

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune
President Saddam Hussein ordered Iraqi forces early Wednesday to withdraw from Kuwait after the U.S. command reported "tremendous success" in the land campaign to win control of the emirate.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said that Iraq had made no contact with the United States about a withdrawal and that thus "the war continues."

CNN reported from Washington that senior Bush administration officials disclosed that the United States was receiving reports that large numbers of tanks, trucks and other equipment were heading north from their positions, including from Kuwait City.

An official quoted by CNN said that allied forces were continuing to attempt to engage the Iraqi forces. The official said that the apparent withdrawal did not fulfill the terms of President George Bush's ultimatum to Iraq to abandon Kuwait, so the ground offensive "is proceeding according to plan."

The Baghdad radio announcement said that if the allies strike at withdrawing troops, the Iraqi forces "will fight with force and courage to make their withdrawal organized and honorable."

"Our forces, which have proved their fighting ability and steadfastness, will confront any at-

Bush Says the Offensive Remains on Schedule

By Paul F. Horvitz

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, emerging from a private war briefing before an Iraqi Scud attack that killed at least 12 Americans, said Monday that the allied land offensive remained on schedule and that "Kuwait will soon be free."

In his first public appearance since giving final authorization for a massive land offensive to recapture Kuwait from Iraqi forces, the president said that Iraqi prisoners were surrendering "in large numbers" and that "U.S. and coalition casualties are few."

Mr. Bush warned against euphoria, saying that "there are battles

yet to come and casualties to be borne."

"But make no mistake," he added. "We will prevail. Kuwait will soon be free, and America's men and women in uniform will return home to the thanks of a grateful nation."

His spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said the president believed the war was being conducted "with remarkable efficiency" and "feels very good" about its progress.

Congressional support for the war effort remained strong. The House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, who has been a voice of caution, suggested Monday that U.S. forces might have to take a more aggressive stance inside Iraq if Baghdad con-

tinued attacks against its neighbors.

If President Saddam Hussein is forced out of Kuwait "and then proceeds to stop aggressive action," Mr. Foley said, "it might be difficult to topple him without invading Iraq itself and even occupying the country. And we should be careful about that."

"But if he continues inside Iraq to fire Scud missiles at Israel or Saudi Arabia or Kuwait, then it might be necessary to go farther," he said.

He said the United States might have to keep as many as 20,000 ground troops in the Gulf region for some time.

A State Department spokesman, meanwhile, said that allied terms

for a peaceful Iraqi withdrawal "are still very relevant" but that Iraq had made no move to accept them.

Mr. Bush was reportedly on the phone to the White House Situation Room at 5:30 A.M. and received another war briefing at mid-morning. Later, he telephoned the allied commander in the Gulf, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, to offer congratulations.

Mr. Bush's public remarks, which were clearly intended to inspire as well as inform, indicated that he believed military success was assured.

"This was a war thrust upon us," he said, "not a war that we sought. But naked aggression such as we have seen must be resisted if it is

not to become a pattern. And our success in the Gulf will bring with it not just a new opportunity for peace and stability in a critical part of the world, but a chance to build a new world order based upon the principles of collective security and the rule of law."

The president appeared in the East Room of the White House for a previously scheduled speech commemorating Black History Month, and he took the opportunity to link the struggle to free Kuwait from Iraqi domination to the struggle for civil rights in the United States and the struggle to free Kuwait from Iraqi domination.

His words also seemed designed to rally the nation behind U.S. forces in a way that would put to rest lingering memories of the

See BUSH, Page 4

Road to Kuwait: Hurry Up and Wait, With Echoes

For a U.S. Convoy, a Pocked Landscape

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service

IN KUWAIT — The trucks, laden with anti-tank missiles and tank ammunition, crept ahead one by one, as if in slow motion.

At five-minute intervals they started across the stony desert in the southwestern corner of Kuwait, heading for the Marine Division units farther north. It was slow going because there were mine fields on either side of narrow tracks marked out with covered barrels by combat engineers.

No one said so, but the obvious purpose of the gaps between trucks was safety. If they drove bumper to bumper, and if one hit an undetected mine, several could go up in a series of huge explosions.

The Marine combat units rolled through here early Sunday, bound northeast, apparently toward a planned junction with elements of the 2d Marine Division and Arab forces, which drove north up the coast road.

By Monday night, according to U.S. officers at the rear, the spearheads of the Marine divisions were approaching the gates of Kuwait City.

Here, where the border with Saudi Arabia makes a sharp turn from east-west to north-south—a place the Marines call the dogleg—there were few signs of fierce combat. A few bomb craters, one or two burned-out Iraqi vehicles, no sign at all of Iraqi troops.

The scene was surreal. In midafternoon, the sky ahead was charcoal gray with oil smoke, as if an unseen giant smudge pot

See MARINES, Page 4

In the Iraqi Desert, Burying Vietnam

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

IN IRAQ — When the 101st Airborne Division rode into battle, the ghost of Vietnam hovered alongside their helicopters.

Time after time as the air-assault division counted out the last days before its attack deep behind Iraqi lines, senior officers and noncoms who had fought in that flawed conflict brought up Vietnam in conversations as a memory they sought to expunge.

For the younger soldiers of the new professional army, the 20-year-old conflict was a childhood memory they feared, but could barely understand.

"This is a chance to put the Vietnam stigma behind me," said First Sergeant Don Leftwich, who served as a Marine

riflesman in Vietnam. "And my troops will never have to put up with it."

That was war marked by drugs, racial division and infighting among the troops; indiscipline, even the "fraggings" of disliked officers by rolling grenades into their tents; political uncertainty, opposition at home, the shame of My Lai and, ultimately, ignominious withdrawal.

This is a war where striking, wholesome-looking young men and women treasure sacks full of mail sent to "any soldier" and dutifully write back to elementary school classes and church groups.

It is also a war in which high-technology firepower, stretched in an awesome array across the desert, is being unleashed against Saddam Hussein by business-like

See GHOST, Page 4

Kiosk

5 U.S. Airmen Die in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — A U.S. Army helicopter crashed into Lake Chapala Monday after experiencing mechanical problems, and all five American soldiers aboard were killed, an official said.

The crash occurred after the aircraft took off from Salvador Air Force headquarters at Chapala, on the eastern edge of San Salvador, on a "routine inventory survey mission," a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

Continued Page 2

Gold	NY	Oil	W. TEXAS
Up	Up		
\$2.70	\$0.02		
\$259.26	\$17.93		

The Dollar	in New York	Down Close
DM	5.191	
Yen	156.5	2.897 87
FF	133.62	Down 1.49
	5.1165	

End of the Road for Warsaw Pact Military Bloc

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — The six countries of the Warsaw Pact on Monday sealed the dissolution of the military alliance that bound them to communism for almost half a century.

"The military bloc system as such has come to an end today," said Foreign Minister Geza Jelenkowsky of Hungary, who was host to an event that he described as "a very important formality."

A declaration signed in Budapest by foreign and defense ministers from the Soviet Union and five Eastern European countries said that the "member states of the Warsaw Treaty, acting as sovereign states with equal rights, decided that by March 31, 1991, they will dismantle the military organs and structures of the treaty."

The political arm of the Warsaw Pact, an organization created in 1955 as the Soviet Union's response to West Germany's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is most likely to be dissolved by the end of the year, according to participants in Budapest.

With the declaration on Monday, however, the representatives of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and Romania agreed that there was now little of sub-



Foreign Minister Alexander A. Bessmertnykh, right, with Defense Minister Dimitri T. Yazov, signing documents in Budapest.

Debriefing: Day 40

Sorties

More than 3,000 sorties were flown Sunday, the first day of the ground war, and a similar number were flown Monday. More than 100,000 sorties have been flown in 40 days of war.

A Sikorski anti-ship missile was fired at allied warships, but it was intercepted by a British Sea Dart missile. Another Sikorski crashed after launching.

A Scud missile struck Khobar City near Dhahran, site of a major air base; 12 U.S. soldiers were killed, 25 wounded, and 40 unaccounted for.

Losses
Before the Scud attack, 9 allied soldiers had been killed in the ground war, including 5 Saudis and 4 Americans.

2 more U.S. pilots are missing, raising missing-in-action total to 66: 53 Americans, British and French, 10 Saudis and 3 others.

Allied prisoners-of-war total is 13: 9 Americans, 2 British, 1 Italian, 1 Kuwaiti.

4 U.S. aircraft lost in combat since Sunday: two A-7s—the U.S. version of the British-designed Harrier—an Apache A-64 attack helicopter and an A-10 Thunderbolt. To date, 36 allied planes lost in combat: 27 American, 6 British, 1 Kuwaiti, 1 Italian, 1 Saudi.

270 Iraqi tanks destroyed since Sunday, including 35 T-72s, the best in the Iraqi arsenal.

Iraq's air-to-air combat loss remains 42: 36 planes and 6 helicopters. 18,000 Iraqis taken prisoners since the start of the ground war.

2 more Iraqi planes fled to Iran, bringing to 136 the number of aircraft that have sought sanctuary there.

517 oil wells are burning in Kuwait. The allies accuse Iraq of employing "scorched earth" tactics.

Iraqi Claims
More than 320 allied planes and missiles downed.

More than 20 allied prisoners held; no new reports Monday.

No comprehensive casualty figures have been issued. An Iraqi official was quoted as saying 20,000 Iraqis were killed and 60,000 wounded in the first 26 days of the war. No breakdown for civilians and military given.

Assessment
"We must guard against euphoria...but make no mistake, we will prevail. Kuwait will soon be free and U.S. forces will return home to respect and thanks of a grateful nation." — President George Bush

Gorbachev Names Conservative to Run Finance Ministry

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev named a conservative economist, Vladimir Orlov, on Monday as the new Soviet finance minister and retained two hard-line officials — the defense minister and the KGB chief — in his new cabinet.

A cabinet list made public in parliament and signed by Mr. Gorbachev appointed Mr. Orlov, who advocates a very gradual transition to market economics, to replace Valentin S. Pavlov, who was appointed prime minister in January.

Mr. Orlov's appointment must be confirmed by parliament.

The list indicated that Defense Minister Dmitri T. Yazov and Vladimir A. Kryuchkov, chairman of the KGB state security police, who are seen by radicals as bastions of Communist orthodoxy, would be retained in their posts.

The cabinet is the first to be drawn up under new power structures giving Mr. Gorbachev direct control over his ministers and sweeping authority to direct policy.

Boris N. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic and Mr. Gorbachev's chief political rival, has criticized the new structures as a step toward dictatorship and demanded the Soviet leader's resignation.

Mr. Orlov, now deputy chairman of a parliamentary commission on economic change, faces one of the most daunting tasks in Soviet politics.

Under Mr. Gorbachev's direction, he must initiate a restructuring of the country's inflated currency and restore order in the state banking structure. His post will also take him into the front line of the conflict between central authorities and Soviet republics pushing for greater autonomy.

The Soviet parliament ordered several rebellious republics on Monday to abandon a boycott of a nationwide referendum on the future of the country.

Seven of the 15 Soviet republics, including the three breakaway Baltic governments, have decided not to take part in the March 17 referendum, in which Mr. Gorbachev hopes to win endorsement of his plans for a revised federation.

The parliament voted overwhelmingly for a resolution ordering republic governments to carry out the vote. The move appeared to clash with Mr. Gorbachev's original declaration that each union republic should decide itself on the referendum.

In the campaign leading up to the referendum, ethnic clashes have continued in parts of the country.

The Soviet interior minister, Boris K. Pugo, told the parliament Monday that 33 people had been killed in ethnic clashes in the southern republic of Georgia in the last few weeks, 14 of them ethnic Ossetians and 19 ethnic Georgians.

The clashes followed a decision by the nationalist Georgian parliament in December to end South Ossetia's autonomous status after the local leadership there declared independence in September. Moscow has declared the Georgian parliament's decision illegal.

Tskhinvali, the capital of the South Ossetian autonomous region, was still blockaded by Georgian troops on Monday, and most of its factories were standing idle because of power cuts, the independent news service Interfax said.

The Soviet parliament has threatened to declare a state of emergency in South Ossetia. This would allow Soviet Interior Ministry troops and possibly army troops to intervene, regardless of whether the Georgian government approved of the move.

The autonomous region of South Ossetia was created by Lenin in 1922 after Ossetians sided with the Bolsheviks against the pro-independence Georgians during the civil war. The region's population is 66 percent Ossetian and 28 percent Georgian. (Reuters, AP)



Mr. Zhivkov during his trial in Sofia Supreme Court on Monday flanked by his attorneys, Reni Tzomova, right, and Daniela Dokovska.

Zhivkov's Embezzlement Trial Opens

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SOFIA — Todor Zhivkov, former president of Bulgaria, became the first deposed East Bloc Communist leader to go on public trial when he appeared in court on charges of embezzlement Monday.

Mr. Zhivkov, 79, who was pushed from power by members of his government 15 months ago, is accused of siphoning millions from public funds to buy apartments, Western cars and other luxuries for his family and friends.

The court's three-judge panel and four jurors rejected an appeal from Mr. Zhivkov's defense to halt the trial. His attorneys had asserted

any sentence handed down would be unfair because of procedural irregularities.

Despite rumors of his ill-health, and despite crowds of hecklers shouting "Killers!" he appeared alert and cheerful, grinning and waving at photographers as he was escorted by police into the Bulgarian Supreme Court.

Mr. Zhivkov shook hands with his former right-hand man, Milko Bely, who is accused of misappropriating funds officially given to publish Mr. Zhivkov's writings.

Mr. Zhivkov, who with 35 years in power was Eastern Europe's longest-serving leader, has denied

the charges and accused his former colleagues of using him as a scapegoat.

If convicted, he could be sentenced to as long as 20 years in prison.

The trial is regarded with a mixture of curiosity and skepticism by Bulgarians grappling with food shortages and huge price increases as the first non-Communist government in four decades tries to introduce a market economy.

Some observers expect the former leader to use the trial to incriminate former party colleagues who still wield considerable power as leaders of the renamed Socialist

Party. The Zhivkov defense attorneys failed to persuade the court to adjourn the case for lack of evidence.

Mr. Zhivkov was escorted from the court after a two-hour reading of the indictment without having been called to give evidence. He is expected to address the court when it reconvenes Tuesday.

Mr. Zhivkov resigned under Politburo pressure on Nov. 10, 1989. His departure ushered in a multi-party system. The Communists, re-named the Socialists, won free elections in June. They form a coalition government with anti-Communist parties. (Reuters, AP)

Asian-Americans Remake the Face of a Country

By Fox Butterfield

New York Times Service

BAYOU LA BATRE, Alabama — In Birmingham, where eating out long meant barbecue, there are now 60 Chinese restaurants.

In Huntsville, Korean managers at the Korean-owned Gold Star television factory give orders to their U.S. workers. And in Bayou La Batre, on Mobile Bay, a third of the old Cajun fishing village's 2,600 inhabitants are Vietnamese or Cambodians.

A quarter of a century ago, Alabama was a symbol of racism. New settlers are part of an immigrant wave that has increased the Asian-American share of its population by 124 percent in the last decade, according to figures recently made public by the Census Bureau.

And they reflect one of the most dramatic findings of the 1990 census — the rapid spread of Asian and Pacific Islanders around the United States.

Asian-Americans were once largely confined to a few states — for instance, California and Hawaii — and were clustered in urban centers such as the Chinatowns of

New York and San Francisco. They are now living in virtually every part of the nation.

So far, the Census Bureau has made public 1990 ethnic statistics for about half the states. But Frederick W. Hollmann, a demographer at the bureau, has estimated that the Asian population increased by 79.5 percent nationwide in the 1980s, rising from 3.83 million to 6.88 million.

That is seven times faster than the general population, and makes Asians "far and away" the most rapidly growing ethnic group in the country, Mr. Hollmann said.

In some states, the growth of the Asian-American population is stunning: up 162 percent in New Jersey, to 272,521; up 165.5 percent in Texas, to 319,459; up 245 percent in Rhode Island, to 18,325.

The 124 percent increase in Alabama means that there are now about 22,000 Asian-Americans in that state, whose overall population increased by 3.6 percent in a decade.

The figures for California, home to about a third of all Asian-Americans, have not yet been issued. But in 1989, researchers estimated that Asians had reached 9.3

percent of the state's population, surpassing the black population of 7.5 percent.

Overall, the growth of the Asian-American population has been so large and pervasive that "Asians are just becoming part of the landscape," said Stanley Karnow, a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and author who is writing a book about Asians in America. "Where in the past they were odd and exotic, now they are accepted."

Until 1970, two-thirds of all Asian-Americans were of Japanese or Chinese descent, and most were members of families that had been in the country since the late 19th or early 20th century. Most also lived in urban concentrations.

Immigration has changed the ethnic balance radically. Whereas in 1970 Japanese formed the largest group of Asian-Americans, in 1980 Chinese surpassed them and in 1990 Filipinos jumped over the Chinese, according to a report by Leon F. Bouvier for the Center for Migration Studies.

Mr. Bouvier estimated that in 1990 there were 1.4 million Filipinos, 1.26 million Chinese, 859,000 Vietnamese, 814,000 Koreans, 804,000 Japanese, 684,000 Asian-Indians and 706,000 others, including

Cambodians, Laotians and Pacific Islanders, in the United States.

Given the diversity of national origins — and perhaps an even greater diversity in the immigrants' social classes — some Asian-American leaders say it is misleading to use the term Asian-American at all.

"Asian-American is a myth," said K.W. Lee, editor of The Korea Times in Los Angeles. "You have Chinese who have lived here for 100 years, Koreans who have just arrived and poor Cambodians and Laotians who are living lives of quiet desperation."

From 1985 to 1989, Asian immigration figures ranged from 268,000 to 281,000 annually, said Michael Hofer, chief of demographic statistics for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Philippines, with an average of 50,000 immigrants a year in the latter half of the decade, was the leading source of Asian and Pacific Island immigrants.

The combined annual figures for China, Taiwan and Hong Kong from 1985 to 1989 averaged more than 40,000. Mr. Hofer said, while the number of immigrants from South Korea averaged 35,000 a year.

Thai Junta Vows Caretaker Leader Will Be Civilian 6 Convicted In IRA Case May Go Free

By Steven Erlanger

BANGKOK — The military, which seized power Saturday without firing a shot, said Monday that it would announce a provisional government within seven days.

In an effort to calm foreign critics and overseas investors, military officials said that the caretaker administration was likely to be headed by a respected civilian, although military commanders would continue as advisers.

The combined index of the Thai stock exchange fell more than 7 percent Monday, the first business day after the coup, losing 57.4 points to close at 734.24. Investors

said they were concerned that the military would hold up major infrastructure projects of the fallen government.

Commercial bankers who met with the army chief of staff, General Suchinda Kraprayoon, said they saw no long-term economic impact from the coup.

But the leader of the military junta, General Suchinda Kraprayoon, went back on an earlier assertion when he said Monday that new elections might take longer than six months to organize. A committee would draft a new constitution in the next six months, General Suchinda said, but elections would have to take place afterward.

Students at Ramkhamhaeng University staged a small protest against the takeover. They called for a rapid end to martial law, a resumption of political activity and elections within 90 days. About 15 students were arrested for violating restrictions on political gatherings of more than five people.

The military also announced the creation of a committee to investigate allegations of corruption among ministers and others in the overthrown government of Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan, who remained under arrest.

The seven-member committee would have the right to confiscate the assets of those "who have be-

come unusually rich," a military spokesman said. But he declined to say how many people the military had arrested since the coup and how many were being sought.

Western diplomats suggested that the junta would use the investigations, which would not necessarily involve formal trials or normal rules of evidence, to settle old scores.

Mr. Chatichai had already shifted senior police commanders, who held military ranks. Last week he named as deputy defense minister a rival to the current military leadership, all of whom graduated in 1959 from Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy and are known as Class Five.

But the diplomats and some Thai privately scoffed at the military leadership's stated justifications for the coup, saying that cor-

ruption was hardly new to Thailand — or to the military — and that the reversed constitutional monarchy was at no risk from Mr. Chatichai.

The coup, they suggested, resulted from a showdown over political control of the military, which has run the country for most of its history and likes its politicians tame.

Mr. Chatichai had already shifted senior police commanders, who held military ranks. Last week he named as deputy defense minister a rival to the current military leadership, all of whom graduated in 1959 from Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy and are known as Class Five.

6 Convicted In IRA Case May Go Free

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's public prosecutor said Monday that the convictions of six men imprisoned for life for Irish guerrilla bombings in 1974 could no longer be considered sound.

The announcement at a preliminary court of appeal hearing by Graham Boal, representing the Director of Public Prosecutions, means the convictions could be overturned at a full hearing set for March 4.

The six could then be released. The six Irishmen were given life sentences after a series of public bombings in Birmingham that were linked to the Irish Republican Army in November 1974. The attacks killed 21 people and wounded 162.

Cheers from family members and friends of the "Birmingham Six" erupted as Mr. Boal announced that he would no longer argue that the convictions were "safe and satisfactory."

He said the Director of Public Prosecutions no longer intended to rely on police evidence that had been crucial in their convictions.

This means that the second, and most crucial, plank in the case against the six will be dropped.

The case of the Birmingham Six and others involving convictions in IRA-linked cases have recently led to public disenchantment with the judicial process.

Last year, three men and a woman were released after 15 years in prison when their convictions for IRA attacks in Guildford, south of London, were quashed.

The Birmingham Six case was referred to the public prosecutor's office in August after an inquiry uncovered irregularities in the police interview records of one of the men.

George Gobel, TV Comic, Dies at 71 London Rail Traffic Is Disrupted by Blast

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — George Gobel, 71, a low-key, self-deprecating American television comic, died Sunday as the result of complications following surgery to bypass an artery in his left leg.

Mr. Gobel, known affectionately as "Lonesome George," was best known to younger audiences as a regular on television's "The Hollywood Squares" and a frequent guest on "The Tonight Show Starring Johnny Carson" in the 1970s and early 1980s.

His TV breakthrough came in 1954 with "The George Gobel Show," which was an immediate hit.

He won an Emmy Award that year, as television's outstanding new personality, and a Peabody Award.

William Howard Taft 3d, Scion of Political Family WASHINGTON (AP) — William Howard Taft 3d, 75, a former diplomat and member of a political family that included a president

and two U.S. senators, died Saturday of cancer. Mr. Taft was ambassador to Ireland from 1953 to 1957.

His grandfather was President William Howard Taft, who later became chief justice of the Supreme Court.

His father, Robert A. Taft Sr., and brother, Robert Jr., both served as Republican senators from Ohio.

William Howard Taft 4th, one of his four children, is U.S. ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

London — An explosive device knocked down an electric line and disrupted rail traffic north of London on Monday morning, the police said.

No one was injured in the explosion south of Saint Albans, which also damaged an automobile, a spokesman for the Hertfordshire police said.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the explosion, which occurred a week after an Irish Republican Army bomb killed a man and injured 40 people at Victoria station in London.

The BBC, quoting the Hertfordshire police, reported that an explosive device had been set off along the four-track main line outside Saint Albans, 19 miles (31 kilometers) northwest of London.

Trains continued to operate on the line for nearly an hour after the explosion but were suspended later in the morning, according to British Rail.

All London train stations and some Underground stations were closed during the Monday morning rush hour because of bomb scares, officials of British Rail Southern Region said.

DEATH NOTICE DICKSON Daniel (Danny), died in Sydney, Australia on February 18, 1991. Aged 35 years. At rest in God's care.

- ACROSS**
- Short distance
 - Controversy
 - Recorded
 - PBS Science series
 - Recent
 - Humble
 - Iron and Stone
 - Pathos
 - High strung

- DOWN**
- Advance, as money
 - Paras's home
 - Red Bordeaux wine
 - Court deas, for short
 - Shoshonean
 - Declamations
 - Harmony
 - Warning word
 - Ponder
 - Stripping
 - Bedlam
 - Athletic
 - Stallion
 - Carolina rail
 - Winter forecast
 - Broad smile
 - Inclusive abbr.
 - Criteria
 - Howdah e.g.
 - Smbad or Popeye

- 4** Chalklike crayon
- 5** Hialeah bird
- 6** Vampire
- 7** Speck
- 8** Lovely woman
- 9** Telltale
- 10** Vigoda or Fortas
- 11** Pretentious official
- 12** Macaulay product
- 13** Regards
- 21** Medley
- 22** Blue
- 23** Warrant
- 24** Piller
- 25** Double curve
- 26** Some apple pres.
- 30** Island in the Cyclades
- 31** Pitcher
- 32** Hersheiser
- 34** Queue
- 35** Head for
- 36** The first Mrs. Copperfield
- 41** Deed
- 42** Broadlooms

- 43** Passable
- 44** Souchong or hyson
- 51** Touch and taste
- 52** Explosion
- 53** Bird on a bill
- 54** TV, radio, etc.
- 57** Badgers
- 58** Urgent
- 59** Title
- 60** U.S.S.R.'s Mountains
- 61** Brewer's need
- 63** Call at Wimbledon

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LISP BRAM GAG
ODOR RAISA ARMY
BLUERIBBON PEON
SERVICE RICHEST
ITE COIN
CAREERS CUDDLES
ARE WEARE INT
SID SCORNEO GSA
ASH LORNA SHUN
VEEWARD LIMITED
REPS TIME
FORESAW DENSEST
ARIO GRAYMATTER
HNNS EAVES ANNE
LEG SAVED STATE

- DOWN**
- Easy e-am
 - Cicero's wear
 - Unruffled

- 43** Passable
- 44** Souchong or hyson
- 51** Touch and taste
- 52** Explosion

- 53** Bird on a bill
- 54** TV, radio, etc.
- 57** Badgers
- 58** Urgent
- 59** Title

Which hotel will you stay in, daddy?

ANA HOTEL SINGAPORE

16 Nassim Hill, Singapore 1025

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WORLD BRIEFS

Report Assails British Prison System

LONDON (AP) — A report issued Monday said overcrowding and "archaic" conditions were responsible for a 25-day prison riot in northern England in April, and the government swiftly announced a series of prison reforms.

The 600-page report by Lord Justice Sir Harry Woolf was published after a 10-month inquiry into the riot at Strangeways prison in Manchester, in which an inmate and a prison officer were killed. It said inadequate training of prison workers had allowed a protest with about 12 ringleaders to expand into a riot that engulfed the prison.

Speaking in Parliament, Home Secretary Kenneth Baker said, "We cannot and will not tolerate the savagery and vandalism in our prisons which we saw" during the riot. He announced a series of changes, including improvements in sanitation, which the Woolf report called the most destructive feature of the prison system after overcrowding.

Tirana Reported Tense but Calm

VIENNA (Reuters) — Tanks were withdrawn from government buildings in Tirana on Monday after a third day of violence in which one person was reported killed and another wounded by an army patrol. An East European diplomat said soldiers were still patrolling the capital's streets.

The situation in the capital was described by opposition sources as tense but calm. A spokesman for the opposition Democratic Party said in Vienna that a civilian was shot dead and another seriously wounded Sunday after an army patrol took them into a side street to check their papers.

Official reports said four people died in clashes on Friday around the Tirana military academy between liberal officers and hard-liners.

U.S. to Review Federal Courts' Power

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to review federal courts' power to second-guess state court prosecutions as it voted to consider reinstating the conviction of a California man accused of murdering his infant daughter.

The court said it would study an appeal by state authorities in the case of Mark Owen McGuire, who was sentenced to 15 years to life in prison for his daughter's death in 1981 before his conviction was overturned by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last May.

The appeals court said Mr. McGuire's due process rights had been violated because evidence of 6-month-old Tori McGuire's previous injuries and a pathologist's diagnosis of battered child syndrome was used at trial. In the appeal acted on Monday, California's attorney general, John Van De Kamp, said the appeals court improperly expanded its authority to review state court convictions "by ignoring the state's interpretation of its own law."

Rioting on French Island of Réunion

SAINT-DENIS, Réunion (Reuters) — At least 40 people were hurt and 70 were arrested Monday amid a second night of rioting and looting on this French island in the Indian Ocean, the police said.

Clashes erupted after policemen cracked down during weekend demonstrations in support of a pirate television station that was challenging the monopoly of the government-funded channel. Rioters wrecked cars, set supermarkets and a bank afire and set up barricades of burning tires. About 200 French paramilitary policemen were expected to arrive by late Tuesday to reinforce a 350-man force that was using light armored vehicles to avoid bricks and gasoline bombs thrown by a core of about 2,000 demonstrators, the police said.

Students in Niger Attack U.S. Center

NIAMEY, Niger (Reuters) — More than 5,000 students rioted Monday in Niamey, setting fire to cars, attacking the U.S. Cultural Center and hurling gasoline bombs at French-owned shops, witnesses said.

A U.S. Embassy spokeswoman said that several cars at the cultural center were damaged and that the rioters threw rocks at the building. She said downtown shops, including two French-owned stores, were attacked. Policemen tried to scatter the rioters with tear gas, but they continued to roam the streets before dispersing about noon.

Correction

Because of an editing error, an interview with Rafidah Aziz, the Malaysian minister of international trade and industry, published in the editions of Feb. 23-24 mistakenly referred to her in the masculine.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Lists Dangerous Travel Regions

WASHINGTON (IHT) — The State Department issues two kinds of travel advisories, warnings and cautions, which describe conditions involving the potential for actual physical danger or such violence as terrorism, civil disorder or natural disaster.

Cautions, which advise of unusual situations and travel conditions within a country, including the potential for unexpected detention or serious health problems.

On Jan. 16, the State Department issued a worldwide advisory to all Americans living or traveling abroad concerning the possibility of terrorist acts because of the Gulf war in these areas and countries:

AFRICA, WARNINGS: Angola, Chad, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, North Africa, Rwanda, Sudan and Tanzania.

AFRICA, CAUTIONS: Cameroon, Gabon, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

ASIA, WARNINGS: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, New Guinea, North Korea, Pakistan, Papua, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

ASIA, CAUTIONS: Burma, China, Indonesia, Malaysia and Nepal.

LATIN AMERICA, WARNINGS: Colombia, El Salvador, Haiti, Peru and Suriname.

LATIN AMERICA, CAUTIONS: Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

EUROPE, WARNINGS: Eastern Mediterranean, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Turkey.

EUROPE, CAUTIONS: Albania, Cyprus, Northern Ireland, Romania, Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

WARNINGS, MIDDLE EAST: Djibouti, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Persian Gulf, Syria, West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem.

In addition, Thailand has been added to warning list. The State Department has warned Americans that there has been a military coup in Thailand and while there appears to be no increased danger to Americans stemming from this development, U.S. citizens should take this into account when deciding whether to visit that country.

Details on any or all of these advisories are available at U.S. embassies and consulates and from the State Department consular affairs division in Washington.

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Amsterdam	12	5		Bangkok	84	74	
Berlin	12	5		Beijing	41	31	
Bombay	12	5		Bombay	84	74	
Buenos Aires	12	5		Calcutta	84	74	
Cardiff	12	5		Chennai	84	74	
Chennai	12	5		Colombo	84	74	
Copenhagen	12	5		Dacca	84	74	
Dublin	12	5		Dhaka	84	74	
Edinburgh	12	5		Guwahati	84	74	
Frankfurt	12	5		Hong Kong	84	74	
Geneva	12	5		Kuala Lumpur	84	74	
Helsinki	12	5		London	84	74	
Los Angeles	12	5		Manila	84	74	
Madrid	12	5		Mumbai	84	74	
Moscow	12	5		Nagasaki	84	74	
New York	12	5		Osaka	84	74	
Paris	12	5		Seoul	84	74	
Prague	12	5		Singapore	84	74	
Rome	12	5		Taipei	84	74	
Stockholm	12	5		Tokyo	84	74	
Switzerland	12	5					
Vienna	12	5					
Zurich	12	5					
MIDDLE EAST				AFRICA			
Colombo	12	5		Algiers	84	74	
Dubai	12	5		Cairo	84	74	
Haifa	12	5		Johannesburg	84	74	
Jerusalem	12	5		Maputo	84	74	
London	12	5		Nairobi	84	74	
Los Angeles	12	5		Tunis	84	74	
Madrid	12	5		LATIN AMERICA			
Moscow	12	5		Buenos Aires	84	74	
New York	12	5		Caracas	84	74	
Paris	12	5		Lima	84	74	
Prague	12	5		Managua	84	74	
Rome	12	5		Medan	84	74	
Stockholm	12	5		Montevideo	84	74	
Switzerland	12	5		Quito	84	74	
Vienna	12	5		NORTH AMERICA			
Zurich	12	5		Amsterdam	84	74	
				Atlanta	84	74	
				Boston	84	74	
				Chicago	84	74	
				Dallas	84	74	
				Denver	84	74	
				Houston	84	74	
				Los Angeles	84	74	
				Manila	84	74	
				Mexico City	84	74	
				Moscow	84	74	
				New York	84	74	
				Paris	84	74	
				San Francisco	84	74	
				Seattle	84	74	
				Stockholm	84	74	
				Switzerland	84	74	
				Vienna	84	74	
				Zurich	84	74	
				OCEANIA			
				Auckland	84	74	
				Sydney	84	74	

WAR IN THE GULF: 'I am very much afraid,' the Soviet vice president says, 'that weapons of mass destruction will be used'

Gorbachev, in Call, Asks Bush to End Assault, Aide Says

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev telephoned President George Bush and asked him to call off the ground offensive in the Gulf, a senior Soviet official said Monday.

Vice President Gennadi I. Yanayev said on Moscow Radio that Mr. Gorbachev had appealed for an end to the offensive, adding, "I am very much afraid that weapons of mass destruction will be used and the conflict will draw in still more countries."

Mr. Yanayev did not specify when Mr. Gorbachev had made his appeal to Mr. Bush. He was speaking before Baghdad Radio reported that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq had ordered his forces out of Kuwait in accordance with the Soviet peace proposal advanced last week.

In Washington on Monday, the

White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said that there had been no call or cable from Mr. Gorbachev since Saturday.

The Soviet Union failed to get the United States to agree to a last-minute settlement with the Iraqis that would have given Baghdad three weeks to leave Kuwait.

Mr. Yanayev said the Soviet Union was concerned about the battles' proximity to its southern borders and would continue, "even if the odds are a hundred to one," to find a political solution.

In a further illustration of Moscow's anxiety about the war, the party newspaper Pravda delivered its strongest attack on the United States in recent memory, saying the Bush administration's decision to start a ground war in the Gulf was based on its "drive for sole leadership in the world."

Pravda also charged that the war was "being waged now to improve the health of the Western economies through the transference from the rich Gulf states of many millions of dollars for military action."

The Technology Edge: Allied Advantage on Ground as Well

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As the allies rolled up lopsided victories in the initial tank battles in Kuwait and Iraq, Western officials and experts said Monday that technological superiority and better trained troops seemed bound to give the coalition the same success on the ground that it has enjoyed in the air.

While Iraq's air force quickly went into hiding or flew to haven in Iran to escape destruction, Western forces are determined to seek out enemy ground formations and destroy them despite the risk of allied casualties, they said.

"You cannot just bottle up Iraq's tank forces, because that means they could still punch their way out," a U.S. official said. "To cut off the Iraqi forces from Baghdad, you have got to eliminate the armor."

Military officials warned that tougher combat was still to come and said that major tank battles, involving the elite Republican Guard units around Basra

in southern Iraq, were beginning and would probably be decided within 48 hours.

The defeat of that force would enable allied troops to move their lines south, out of range of Iraqi artillery in Kuwait. On that arrival, allied troops moving north

NEWS ANALYSIS

through Kuwait would hammer retreating Iraqis, the sources said.

"That is a decisive front in this campaign," the U.S. official said. But he and others said that tough combat could be also expected within Kuwait, mainly in tank battles with smaller units of the Republican Guard defending Kuwait City and possibly in house-to-house combat in the capital with special Iraqi security forces that fear reprisals if they are captured.

Allied tank columns, accompanied by helicopters and armored personnel carriers, have raced to form two circles, one

surrounding Kuwait City and the other enclosing all of Kuwait.

In seeking to close these rings, allied commanders — while striving to continue the extraordinarily low levels of allied losses — seem bound to take higher risks with their troops.

"If you refuse casualties, you end up taking more" in ground warfare of the kind underway in southern Iraq and Kuwait, according to Andrew Duncan, an expert at the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London.

In a tank battle, Western tactics emphasize movement, with tanks operating in groups of five or six and the groups spread out along a front that stretches for miles.

Taking turns, the tanks charge 500 or 600 yards, looking for a dip or ridge to hide them while they halt and aim. Their guns can deliver tank-killing rounds accurately over ranges starting at 2,000 yards.

During that salvo, other tank units race forward to new firing positions, clos-

ing in on enemy formations. If the allies find themselves outnumbered in an engagement, tank commanders will halt and call in air power or anti-tank helicopters — the U.S. Apache and French Gazelle — that hug the terrain and then pop up to fire heat-seeking missiles.

The allied forces are on the offensive in desert combat that pits the best Soviet-made tank, the T-72, against the best Western tanks: the U.S. Abrams and the British Challenger. Although some T-72s have special armor-plating — made of explosive charges that destroy an incoming round — Western tanks, with better optics and more accurate guns, are considered better.

The allies' main edge is likely to come from training. "Our individual tank commanders are simply bound to be a great deal better than the Iraqis," Mr. Duncan said, citing the commanders' experience with highly mobile tactics, including the ability to fire on the move.

Iraq's tanks, in most cases, are likely to be deployed in static defensive positions

intended to enable them to inflict maximum damage on tanks of the coalition. "If they are partially buried, they don't have much signature," Mr. Duncan said, meaning that they are hard to locate with infrared optics that can detect heat, even at night.

The allies would then send forward infantry probes, including light Humvee vehicles, to locate Iraqi tanks so that they can be pounded by artillery or helicopters.

Militarily, the most striking Western innovation, Mr. Duncan said, appeared to be the allies' use of helicopters to ferry giant quantities of tank fuels and ammunition into Iraq ahead of the assault, creating a resupply dump 60 miles (100 kilometers) square that enabled allied tanks to advance fast and far enough to surprise Iraqi defenders.

Once the tank column passed, the same dump — now being resupplied by road — is used by the anti-tank helicopters to reload and refuel close to the combat zone.

Beijing Says It Tried to Help

Reuters

MADRID — Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China said Monday that his country regretted the loss of life in the Gulf war and the failure of the international community to avert the conflict. He spoke as he arrived in Madrid for a two-day visit as part of a seven-nation European tour.

Mr. Qian said China had made a "maximum effort" to help find a peaceful solution, but "regrettably these efforts, which at one time had a chance of mending the situation, have not succeeded."

This is Mr. Qian's first trip to Western Europe since the Tiananmen Square crackdown in June 1989 led to China's diplomatic isolation. He was met on arrival by his Spanish counterpart, Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez, and was scheduled to hold talks with Prime Minister Felipe González and meet King Juan Carlos. Mr. Fernández Ordóñez said he and Mr. Qian would discuss trade links between the two countries, and he said ties were "excellent."

Iraq Insists Its Forces Are Repulsing Enemy

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

AMMAN — As the ground war in Kuwait assumed the dimensions of a battle of personal and political survival for President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, Baghdad maintained its public insistence Monday that its forces had contained and repulsed allied advances.

It told its people in blood-red newspaper headlines: "Fight Them, Fight Them, Fight Them."

The frenzy in the controlled press reflected a calculation shared by many Arabs who support the Iraqi president that the United States and its allies have turned the war into a campaign for Mr. Hussein's downfall.

In Baghdad, newspapers and the official radio spewed abuse at the United States and its Western and Arab allies and insisted that Iraqi forces had inflicted heavy losses.

Iraq called the Republican Guard to battle, urging them to "burn the ground under the feet" of U.S. and allied forces.

Iraq's communiqué No. 63 of the war and its fourth since the ground offensive started said: "This morning the enemy American forces and their allies launched attacks on all areas of operation. Our heroic forces are confronting them with burning fire."

It said Iraqi forces were repulsing allied attempts to seize Falaika, an island that controls the approach to Kuwait City.

The press effort was designed to maintain both civilian and military

morale in a population subjected to six weeks of unremitting air bombardment. Western correspondents in the Iraqi capital spoke of enormous explosions shaking the city overnight and again at mid-morning.

Iraqi troops, radio announcers said, were "starting their harvest of the necks of infidel, corrupt and impudent aggressors in the epic of the mother of battles," and were fighting, it said, "to please you and satisfy God Almighty and all believers and honest people everywhere."

The radio interspersed its exhortations with songs, poetry, slogans and a recitation from the Koran.

Newspapers published cartoons showing Americans in coffins marked "for export" and depicting an American soldier on his way to Iraq as nothing more than a skeleton wearing a combat helmet inscribed with the initials U.S.A.

According to Communiqué No. 62, Iraq's 34 Brigade "fought a heroic eight-hour battle during which the Iraqi Army proved its capability and its efficiency," and allied forces retreated in "abject defeat."

The radio's hyperbole contrasted sharply with allied assessments of swift victories. It also seemed self-contradictory. Sunday, Iraqi communiqués spoke of many allied defeats. Monday, communiqué No. 62 observed that the 34 Brigade — whose location was not clear — had "recaptured" positions that had never been acknowledged as lost.

According to one commentary: "The Americans are being defeated. O brothers. Those whom the despicable Fahd involved in this affair are also being defeated. Those whom the light-headed Hossni sent are being defeated. The English are being defeated. The French are being defeated." The references were to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

By Joel Brinkley

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — As the ground war moves toward its objective of evicting Iraqi forces from Kuwait, Israeli military and political thinkers have begun to look beyond.

Likewise, commentators in Washington, London and other Western capitals, they are trying to figure how the allies can achieve their second, less public goal — removing Saddam Hussein from power.

The question holds special significance here because Israelis know that even if they defeated the Iraqi regime can fire Scud missiles at Tel Aviv.

In interviews Monday, several analysts offered a range of ideas for encouraging the removal of the Iraqi leader from power. None of them believes that allied troops should march on Baghdad or send commandos to assassinate him.

Instead, they say, the allies must clearly demonstrate his defeat and humiliate him. That, they say, will

encourage his people to throw him out.

Following are the views of four Israeli experts who have studied Iraq, its military and its people.

Dr. Amotz Bar-am, an expert on Iraq at Haifa University.

"The Americans will have to show everybody on this planet the horrendous defeat of the Iraqi Army. The U.S. will have all these thousands of prisoners. Make them leave, go back home with nothing but their clothes, on foot — preferably barefoot. This will take a cou-

ple of weeks, and keep the world's television there to record it. It has to be very clear that Saddam Hussein has suffered a total military failure."

"This won't bring him down by itself. But continue a partial blockade. Let him export, but take a portion of Iraq's profits as war reparations to Kuwait, and Israel. This kind of humiliation will bring him down. If he cannot provide for his people in these circumstances, I can't tell you who will topple him or how they will do it."

Shlomo Gazit, a major general in the reserves and a specialist on Iraq and the Gulf at the Jaffee Center of Strategic Studies.

"It's nice for the movies, but I don't believe that any American, British, or Israeli commando units are going to break into Baghdad and get Hussein out of his famous bunker. I do believe that someone in Iraq will decide to get rid of Mr. Hussein."

"I see many people in the military and political leadership who have good reasons and a grudge

Israel Appeals for \$1 Billion More in U.S. Military Aid

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israel has asked Washington for an extra \$1 billion in military aid to cover additional defense costs because of the Gulf war, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

The ministry said the request did not cover economic losses by Israel, such as the collapse

of the tourist industry and higher oil prices during most of the Gulf crisis.

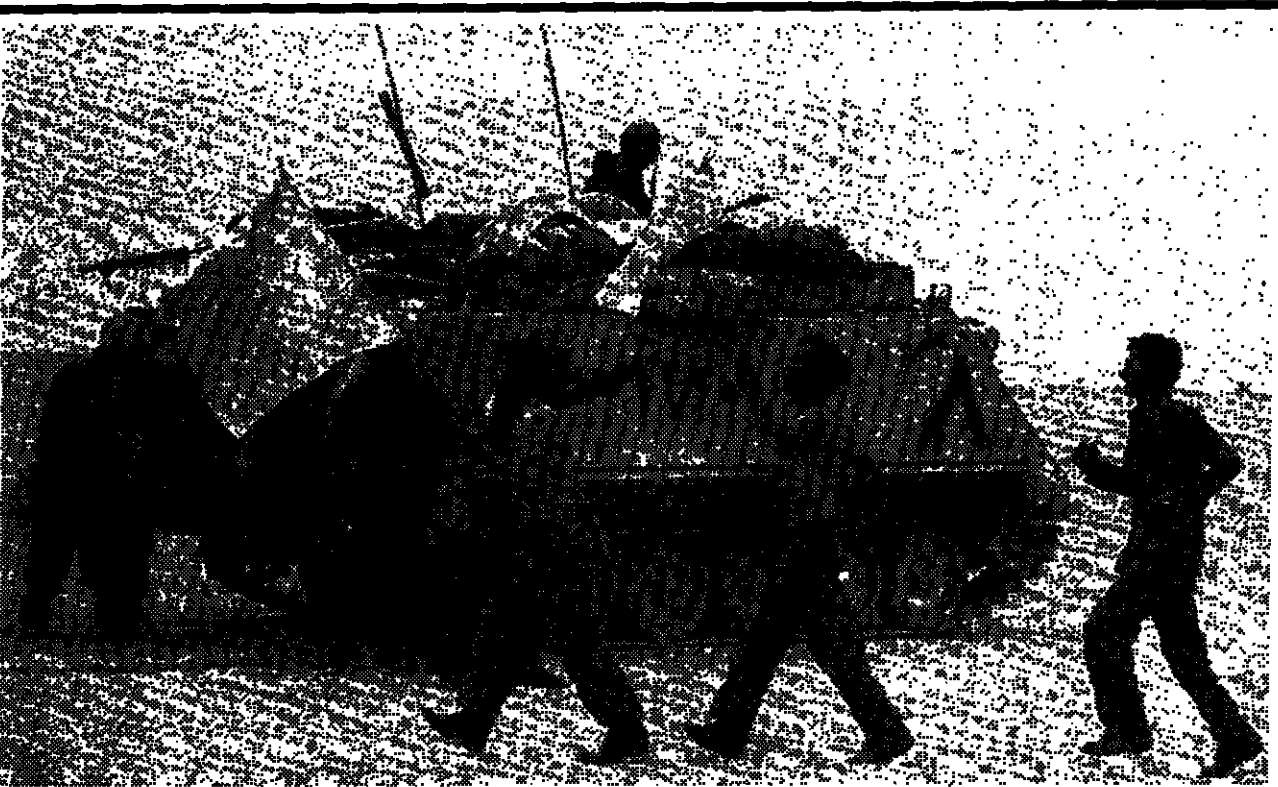
The request came two weeks after Defense Minister Moshe Arens visited the United States to discuss aid with U.S. leaders. The Israeli ambassador, Zalman Shoval, complained Feb. 14 about the amount of U.S. aid, drawing a rebuke from President Bush.

The United States already provides \$1.8 billion in military aid and \$1.2 billion in economic aid each year.

Last month, Finance Minister Yitzhak Mordechai told a U.S. envoy that Israel wanted \$13 billion in aid — \$3 billion for war costs and \$10 billion to help settle Soviet immi-

grants.

"Exert more pressure on the Republican Guard, on Baghdad, to make life intolerable and miserable and make people there think Saddam is the problem, that once he's removed the whole thing will be solved. That makes it more likely someone will kill him."



Two Iraqis waving white flags as they surrendered to Egyptian forces Monday. The Saudis are prepared for 100,000 prisoners.

At Least 18,000 Iraqis Taken Prisoner

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RIYADH — Coalition forces carrying out the ground offensive have taken at least 18,000 Iraqi soldiers prisoner, allied officials said Monday.

Lieutenant General Khalid bin Sultan, the Saudi commander of the joint Arab forces, said that he was prepared to handle up to 100,000 prisoners and that he anticipated no problems from mass surrenders.

General Khalid, speaking at a briefing in Riyadh, put the number of Iraqi prisoners at 20,000, counting those taken before the ground offensive began.

A short time later, however, Brigadier General Richard L. Neal of the U.S. Marines said the allies had captured 18,000 POWs within the first 24 hours of the ground war. About 3,000 were captured before the invasion.

Officials did not detail where or how the prisoners were taken, but reports from the field indicated that many surrendered without a fight and that many were front-line troops in southern Kuwait.

A senior Pentagon official said Monday that reserve and National Guard military police units were detaining, feeding, bathing and clothing the prisoners and then transporting them to Saudi Arabia. "We make them as comfortable as we possibly can," the official said.

Facilities have been prepared for thousands of POWs.

A French light-armored column thrust over 160 kilometers (100 miles) into Iraq on Monday, rolling rapidly to the north of Kuwait but slowed by masses of hungry, demoralized Iraqi prisoners of war.

A senior French military source put the number of Iraqi POWs at more than 3,000 and said they had become a burden on the rapid advance of France's Daguet division.

"You mustn't forget they've been subject to intense bombing," he said. "Their communications are hit. They have no air cover. Whenever they move, they become the prey of allied aircraft and now helicopters as well."

French combat helicopter pilots with the column said the Iraqis had no food and little water. They were giving up without a fight almost as soon as allied forces came into sight.

"There is no fighting," a pilot told the French radio station Europe 1. "Their morale is very bad; they have not had food for five days." He added that the Iraqis had had only "one bottle of water for two days."

"They come out with their hands up and give themselves up as soon as they see the helicopters," said a second pilot with the Daguet division, which thrust into Iraq on Sunday.

U.S. military officials in Saudi Arabia have said they would not let mass surrenders hinder their assault into Kuwait and southern

Iraq, and General Khalid echoed those comments.

But several Pentagon war planners said in Washington on Sunday that they were concerned that too many Iraqi prisoners could slow the allied advance by forcing troops to walk the POWs south to Saudi Arabia under armed guard.

Under the Pentagon strategy, front-line Iraqis were first pounded with heavy artillery, then aircraft equipped with loudspeakers flew over their bunkers with Arab speakers encouraging them "to cease resistance," the official said. Pentagon officials discussed the POW situation on condition of anonymity.

Many Iraqi prisoners and defectors reaching allied camps before the ground offensive appeared dazed and exhausted from extensive allied bombing raids. They told allied interrogators they had been receiving little food or water. Others appeared to be adequately nourished.

Major Rex Forney, the military police's deputy provost marshal for the army's 101st Airborne Division, said the prisoners were to be put in cages at the forward base and held for at least a day before being moved to Saudi Arabia.

He said the allies hope to move the POWs in double-decker passenger buses and evacuate wounded prisoners by helicopter if available. But if Iraqi forces counterattack, the prisoners will have to walk south, he said. (AP, Reuters)

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WAR IN THE GULF: The Saudi commander warns Iraq that attacks on Kuwaiti civilians will be treated as war crimes

Allied Commanders Accuse the Iraqis of Atrocities in Kuwait

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

RIYADH — Allied commanders accused Iraqi soldiers on Monday of murdering, raping and mutilating hundreds of civilians in Kuwait City, and they described the emirate's besieged capital as a "terrorized city shrouded in thick smoke from more than 500 burning oil wells."

The commander of Saudi Arabia's joint forces, General Khalid bin Sultan, warned that anyone responsible for attacks on Kuwaiti civilians would be tried as war criminals, but he denied that allied war goals had widened to include prosecution of the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, for the reported atrocities.

The Saudi commander said that Iraqi soldiers were attacking Kuwaiti civilians with axes, raping women and hanging mutilated body parts of murder victims in the streets of Kuwait City.

He did not say where he had got his information.

Brigadier General Richard I. Neal, deputy director of operations for the U.S. Central Command, told reporters that 600 fires were burning in Kuwait, 517 at oil well-heads.

The fires continue to pump thick black smoke over Kuwait.

"Terrorism continues as the only Iraqi success to report to date," General Neal said.

"Numerous facilities throughout Kuwait City are being systematically destroyed," he said.

"Reports of atrocities of the worst sort are continuing to come in."

Asked how the allies were responding to reports of stepped up atrocities, General Neal said: "We're continuing our campaign plan as we have structured it. We're ahead of schedule and I think we're going to deal with the situation as we come upon it."

Soot, ash and black rain reportedly have fallen on beaches and towns hundreds of miles from the burning Kuwaiti battleground.

The blazes in the emirate's oil fields will raise the cost and time of any effort to restore Kuwait's oil production facilities at the end of the war, but they are not expected to have any effect on the country's long-term oil resources, according to industry executives.

While the accusations of Iraqi atrocities against Kuwaiti civilians appeared to be part of a recently stepped up allied effort to focus world attention on Iraq's conduct, the gruesome details offered by General bin Sultan and other allied commanders drew an unusually vivid portrait of desperate Iraqi troops ransacking Kuwait as allied ground forces draw near.

Besides his accounts of axe murders, rapes and mutilations carried out by Iraqi troops, General bin Sultan said that young Iraqi soldiers were being forced by their officers to execute Kuwaiti youths.

[Refugees from Kuwait said Monday that they saw no sign of Iraqi occupation troops carrying out systematic atrocities and executing civilians. Reuters reported from Ruweisah, Jordan.

"We heard nothing, we saw nothing," said Mohammed Ali Hussein, 43, after reaching Jordan in a 12-car convoy that left Kuwait on Friday.

The refugees denied any knowledge of systematic Iraqi brutality against Kuwaiti civilians.

"Iraqi troops are treating people well," said Ghazi Hijazi, a Jordanian businessman. "They are not bothering them."

General bin Sultan warned repeatedly that those responsible for the reported attacks would face an international war crimes tribunal.

He said he was referring to the soldiers and officers who actually committed crimes, and not necessarily to the Iraqi leadership.

Asked if Saudi Arabia now insisted that Mr. Hussein be delivered for a war-crimes trial before hostilities could end, General bin Sultan said the Iraqi president's fate could be left to the Iraqi people.

"His own people, his own nation can deal with him," he said. "I'm talking about the people Iraqi soldiers in the city of Kuwait. I'm talking about the people who are murdering civilians."

"We have no plan except to free Kuwait," the general said.

"As for Saddam, that's up to the world and his people."

A Reuters report from Riyadh, citing a Kuwaiti military source, said that Iraqi forces had blown up the parliament building and four luxury hotels in Kuwait City.

"There was no water or electricity and the city was completely dark, according to Reuters."

Oil-Fire Expert Alerted

Red Adair, an American expert on extinguishing oil-well fires, may go to the Gulf to help deal with the fires at Kuwaiti oil wells, Reuters reported from London.

Interviewed on American television, Mr. Adair said he was on the verge of signing a contract to help the Kuwaitis fight the wellhead fires.

Republican Guard, Iraq's Best, 'Finally Flushing'

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — If there is to be a "mother of battles" in the Gulf war, the Iraqi combatants will be President Saddam Hussein's Republican Guard, which appears to be sending a column of 80 tanks to cut off the allied salients into Kuwait.

Allied war planners have never doubted that the approximately 110,000 men of the Guard's eight divisions would be their most decisive force on the ground, and B-52 bombers have been dumping tons of explosives on their positions for weeks.

Tough British and French troops have been sent on an enveloping movement to the north of the Guard's emplacements. They have more battle experience than the U.S. 7th Corps, which is pushing into Kuwait on the Guard's southern front.

Lieutenant Colonel Steven Turner, a front-line U.S. F-15 squadron commander, said that the guardsmen were "finally flushing."

"They've got to do something," he said, "either that or get killed in their holes."

The allied commander, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, has described the Guard as Iraq's "finest fighting troops."

They are better educated, better paid, better equipped and better motivated than the thousands of conscripts who began surrendering as the first shots were fired.

Once known as the Presidential Guard because of its original mission to protect the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, the Guard is a mobile and self-contained counter-attack force with its own air, medical and transport companies. It is composed of three armored and four infantry divisions, and one special operations division.

According to a study by the U.S. Army War College Institute of Strategic Studies, the Guard made its reputation in 1986 when it counterattacked "with efficiency and crushing impact" while awaiting an Iranian offensive between Basra and Baghdad.

The force was expanded under the command of Lieutenant General Hussein Rashid, now the Iraqi Army's chief of staff.

He was succeeded by Lieutenant General Iyad Fathi Rami, an able soldier and one of the few Shiite Muslims to hold high army rank.

On Aug. 2 the Guard spearheaded the invasion of Kuwait. But the force was pulled back to its present positions on the Iraq-Kuwait border after the strong allied response to the seizure of Kuwait.

For desert warfare, the Guard's most important weapons are its Soviet-made T-72 tanks, and infantry backed by Iraq's massed and experienced artillerymen.

The T-72s are considered a match for the U.S. Abrams and British Challenger tanks; they have a lower silhouette and a bigger gun, but their range control and firing systems are not as sophisticated.

In the first 36 hours of the war, no major engagements were reported to test allied armor against the T-72s, only against the less advanced Soviet T-62s. Nonetheless, U.S. commanders say 35 T-72s have been destroyed so far in air strikes and other engagements.

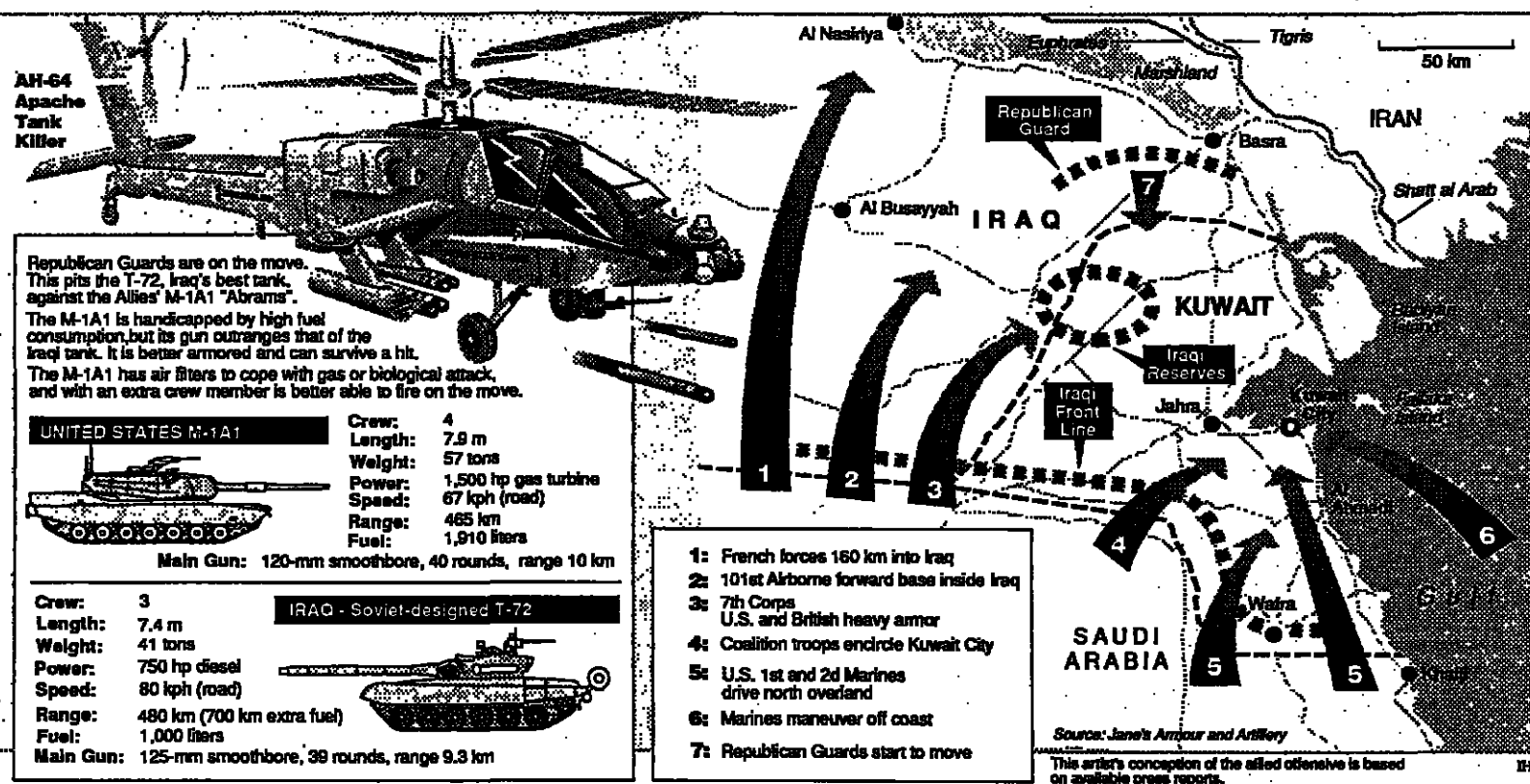
Colonel Michael Dewar of the Institute for Strategic Studies in London said of the Guard: "I think we tend to overestimate them."

He added, "Our equipment is better, our soldiers are better trained, and more importantly we have total air supremacy."

Eric Greenwald, an analyst at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, said the Guard has three options, "and none of them are good ones."

If they advance and fight, he said, they become targets for allied air power. If they stand and fight, they can be pounded by artillery of the French and British troops that are closing on their positions, although Mr. Greenwald said staying in place was "the better option because they are dug in."

The third option would be to surrender, but this is unlikely. Iraqi officers have been executed for lesser offenses. As Colonel Sam Gardiner, a retired U.S. Air Force officer, said, "In the Iraqi Army, you don't send surrender messages back to Baghdad."



Arafat Tells Iraqi Leader PLO Is in 'Same Trench'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TUNIS — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has sent a message to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq hailing Baghdad's struggle against "American dictatorship," the Palestinian news agency Wafa reported Monday.

"Your peace initiative and the Soviet plan" for an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, Mr. Arafat said, "unmarked for the entire world that the American-Zionist-Atlantic coalition wants neither peace nor the implementation of United Nations resolutions," but the destruction of "Iraq, its people, its army and its leadership."

The message was sent after Iraq accepted a Soviet plan for an Iraqi military withdrawal from the emirate that failed to meet U.S. conditions for the pullout. The Soviet plan notably freed Iraq of the obligation to accept all 12 UN Security Council resolutions adopted since its invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

By acquiring technology, Iraq is the defender of the Arab nation, of Muslims and all free men everywhere," Mr. Arafat's message said. "At this crucial and historic moment, I pray for your victory and assure you the support of our people, who are in the same trench, to defend the honor, dignity, security and existence of this nation."

In a radio interview Monday, Mr. Arafat said that the use of napalm by allied forces justified retaliation in kind by Iraq, which has threatened to use chemical weapons.

"It is clear that the American troops and the alliance have used napalm," Mr. Arafat said on Spain's state-run Radio Nacional in Tunis. "This way they are giving Iraqi forces the motives and the right to use the same arms in retaliation."

(AFP, Reuters)

WAR: Hussein Orders Troops Out of Kuwait as Allies Press the Offensive

(Continued from page 1)

Iraqi troops to continue a holy war to defend the nation's honor.

Spokesmen said the allied forces took thousands of prisoners. Coalition tanks, aircraft and helicopters battled enemy armor in sharp engagements, but destroyed at least 270 Iraqi tanks, according to Brigadier General Richard I. Neal of the U.S. Marines, citing what he called "extremely conservative" battlefield estimates.

Coalition spokesmen said allied casualties thus far had been light — nine coalition troops reported killed, including four Americans, in the first full day of ground fighting. Twenty-one Americans were reported to have been wounded in action.

The general said 18,000 Iraqis had been taken prisoner, but allied commanders said that figure was increasing by the minute. Latest reports said many more than 20,000 Iraqis had surrendered.

When the war began Jan. 17, Iraqi forces in the theater of operations were estimated to number about 546,000.

The U.S. spokesman in Riyadh said Iraqis had set fire to about 600

large oil installations in Kuwait, including more than 500 oil wells, more than half the total.

The pall of smoke turned day to twilight over parts of the battlefield but had little effect on the air war. About 3,000 missions were reported — both Monday and Sunday, which brought the overall total of sorties to more than 100,000.

About 1,300 of those sorties Monday were over the Kuwaiti theater of operations, with more than 700 flown in close support of allied units, General Neal said.

He said four aircraft had been lost in combat operations — two AV-8B vertical take-off Harriers, an AH-64 Apache helicopter gunship and an A-10 fighter-bomber. Three of the five pilots have been rescued, he said.

A Defense Department official in Washington said two more Iraqi planes had fled to Iran on Monday, the first to do so in more than two weeks. This brought to an estimated 136 the number of aircraft that have sought sanctuary there.

On the rapidly changing battlefield, there were these developments, according to military officials:

● Saudi and Kuwaiti forces supported by the U.S. 24th Marine Division were moving north along the coast toward Kuwait City.

● The U.S. 1st Marine Division was cutting through minefields further west.

● Elements of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division were lifted by helicopter to positions near Kuwait City, according to unconfirmed reports.

● Saudi and Kuwaiti forces were reported engaged in a battle with Iraqi heavy artillery just west of Az Zor, about 65 kilometers south of Kuwait City.

● At the corner of the Iraqi, Kuwaiti and Saudi borders, elements of the U.S. 3d and 4th Armored Divisions, along with Egyptian forces, were driving north through minefields and thick Iraqi defenses.

● West of them, armored columns of the U.S. VII Army Corps and Britain's 1st Armored Division were sweeping northwards toward a possible confrontation with eight divisions of the Republican Guard.

● The U.S. 101st Airborne Division, with 300 Chinook helicopters, built up its desert supply base 50 miles across the border in southern Iraq.

● On the western flank of the allied forces, the 9,000-man French Daguet light armored division with U.S. units was hooking northeast in a pincer movement toward the Euphrates River. The French commander, General Michel Roquejoffre, said the French division had advanced nearly 100 miles.

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U.K. Vessel Stops Iraqi Missile Fired At Battleship

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RIYADH — Iraq fired Silk-worm anti-air missiles Monday for the first time in the war, but one was shot down and the second ditched in the sea shortly after launching, a British naval spokesman said.

The British destroyer Gloucester, which was protecting the giant World War II U.S. battleship Missouri in the northern Gulf, shot down one Silk-worm with a Sea Dart missile, Commander John Tipton said here.

The Silk-worm's 500-kilogram (1,100-pound) warhead, he said, "could have caused considerable, if not fatal, damage."

Commander Tipton, who did not formally confirm that the Missouri was the target, said a second Silk-worm ditched in the sea after firing. U.S. Navy aircraft subsequently attacked the missile launching site, he added. He said he had no details of bomb damage, but he expressed confidence that the launcher would not be used again.

He said that a radar operator on the Gloucester spotted a Silk-worm and that shortly afterward two Sea Darts were fired.

"One missile scored a direct hit at a range of 4 miles," he said, adding that the second exploded after flying through the debris.

The Missouri has been using its huge guns to pound Iraqi forces entrenched in Kuwait.

The Silk-worm attack was the first against an allied warship since two French-built Mirage F-1 aircraft carrying Exocet missiles were shot down a month ago.

Allied warplanes and ships have carried out attacks in recent weeks on Silk-worm sites near the Gulf coast, but spokesmen have made it clear that some sites remain intact and pose a threat to allied ships.

The Chinese-made Silk-worm has a range of 80 kilometers (50 miles). It can be launched from land or from ships and was used extensively in the Iran-Iraq war.

"It's cheap, rugged and effective," said Duncan Lennox, editor of Jane's Air-Launched Weapons and Strategic Weapons Systems.

Powered by a solid propellant rather than liquid fuel, the Silk-worm is 6.5 meters (20 feet) long, weighs 2.5 tons and carries a warhead with 220 kilograms (500 pounds) of explosive. It is based on the Soviet SS-N-2 Styls.

The Sea Darts are used by the Royal Navy as a medium-range anti-aircraft defense but are also effective against large missiles such as the Silk-worm. (Reuters, AFP)

The Analysts' View: Day 40

Four strategists pick the major development in the last 24 hours of the war.



Robert Hunter, François Heisbourg, Zeev Schiff, Abdul-Karim Abou-Nasr

ROBERT E. HUNTER
Vice president of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

Much attention has been paid to the role of high technology weaponry in the war. Less heralded has been another critical achievement: the integration of different elements of combat arms. Rarely if ever before has there been such effective military cooperation among such disparate nations. The U.S. military services have integrated their activities and supported one another better than ever before. And new U.S. rules on unity of command, with a major increase of authority for the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, are proving their worth.

FRANÇOIS HEISBOURG
Director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

The U.S. 101st Airborne Division has introduced a novelty in the history of warfare: the three-dimensional conduct of logistics, with the establishment by air of military "service stations" ahead of the coalition's spearhead. Such feats, in conjunction with the coalition's superior mobility, not least in the case of the French Daguet division, open good prospects for the prompt encirclement of the Iraqi Army and Republican Guard.

However, the tempo of coalition operations could still be hampered by the use of chemical weapons. There is therefore great advantage in continuing to keep the Iraqis so badly off balance that the opportunity for the effective use of chemical weapons does not present itself.

ZEEV SCHIFF
Military editor of the Tel Aviv daily Ha'aretz.

After breaking through the first line, which was manned by 18 infantry divisions, the allies have discovered that the Iraqis moved their armored units to a second line further back. Now armored battles can be expected, but the Iraqis will have a hard time mounting counterattacks because of the allies' air power. In progress in the west is an outflanking movement designed to decide the battle. The flanking forces are heading for the Euphrates valley to block the Iraqi supply lines while some of them take on the Republican Guard.

ABDUL-KARIM ABOU-NASR
Editor and political commentator with leading Arab publications since 1965; now working with a Kuwaiti daily, Al-Qabas.

Kuwait City could be the scene of the only major battle of the Gulf war because Iraqi forces there — mostly units with special ties to the Ba'ath party — probably feel that their backs are to the wall. Iraq's best fighting forces, the Republican Guard that is the backbone of the regime, will probably be thrown into only a partial, showpiece battle. Any full Iraqi military engagement would be suicidal now because it has become clear that Iraq cannot expect favorable political developments in the Arab world. The fact that chemical weapons have not been used, even now, suggests that Saddam Hussein has embraced a loss-cutting strategy. His sole goal is to salvage the means — including the bulk of the Republican Guard — to safeguard his regime. But the allies may still be able to decide the outcome.

Tucked away somewhere in the 101st is a field-grade officer who confided only on the strictest of secrecy that he had demonstrated against the Vietnam War in the 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago.

"Those were different times," he said. "And I'm a different person."

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البحرين

America's Fashion Charmer Goes for His Sacre de Paris

De la Renta Prepares His Ready-to-Wear Debut

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Oscar de la Renta is American fashion's charmer, whose clients are his friends in the uptown Manhattan world. But in three weeks New York's most polished designer will break out of that cozy cocoon when he brings his collection, and his stage fright, to the world fashion theater.

"I am petrified, but panic is part of the ecstasy," he says of his decision to show for

SUZY MENKES

the first time at the Paris ready-to-wear collections. "It is good at my age to start a whole new project. All my life I have done things by instinct and I strongly feel that today, if you want to establish an international presence, you can't do so from New York. You need the consecration of Paris."

The designer has just turned 58 and he has had his own business — now with \$350 million in sales annually — for 25 years. The decision to show in Paris, as well as in New York's April shows, is a return to fashion roots. De la Renta left his native Dominican Republic at the age of 18, went to Spain to study art, worked for Balenciaga, then gravitated to Paris as assistant to Antonio Castillo at Lanvin.

De la Renta's bronzed dome of a head gleams as he remembers the young Oscar showing his elongated, elegant sketches to Madame Marguerite at the House of Dior — and being offered a job on the spot. Then, as he metaphorically danced down the streets of Paris, he ran into a friend who told him that Castillo was looking for an assistant.

He says he took that job because it would mean learning from the master, instead of being a gofer in the Dior studio, which was then in the process of being taken over by Marc Bohan, after Yves Saint Laurent's departure.

"And then there was the language problem," he says. "My French was not so great and with Castillo I could speak Spanish."

ACCORDING to the Oscar fashion legend, he had claimed to be skilled at couture draping, so he enrolled at a school and learned in a three-week crash course. The Paris experience — in fact only two years — secured his return to New York to design for Elizabeth Arden before he set up his own label in 1966. He retains an open admiration for French design — an enthusiasm enhanced by his late wife, Françoise, an editor of French Vogue. She died in 1983, and in 1989 he married a New York society figure, Annette Reed.

"I have always identified with European fashion and its culture," he says. "Paris taught me a sense of quality in fashion. What I miss most in America is the astounding workmanship. I know we can never make fashion here in the sense that Paris couture builds clothes. I look at the Yves Saint Laurent suit my wife wears a lot — unfortunately! It was made for her and fits like a glove."

De la Renta's homage to Saint Laurent has extended to recycling Paris silhouettes, albeit with the Latin color and sense of decorative frivolity that are his hallmarks. He cannot be said to have invented anything in fashion, but he has a profound understanding of his many clients, who

"I am petrified, but panic is part of the ecstasy."

include Manhattan socialites and international figures such as Marie-Hélène de Rothschild, Maria Agnelli or Cristina Brandolini. He greets clients with polished ease when their worlds entwine at society functions or at his own elegant soirées.

"People tell me about grand gals for the Opera in Paris," he says. "What is special to New York women is that they dress up so much at home in an opulent way. Clothes can be very relaxed — evening pajamas or even caftans — but people who buy my clothes have masses of jewelry that you never see in a public place."

The feminist era was not the easiest for a designer with Latin blood and a penchant for ruffles.

"I just survived that period," he says. "Part of the staying power is being able to survive when you are not doing what the mainstream of influence is doing. I understood what women were trying to prove, but I felt strongly that it was a passing phase."

The 1980s saw Oscar Triumphant. During the Reagan years, he developed a particular brand of opulence — the throwaway luxury of a pale cashmere coat snuggled over a blond silk dress. He created sassy cocktail dresses with frills, turbulences or perky bustles. Lavish embroideries, from exotic to rich-hippie, refined themes he had first explored in his Russian and Gypsy collections back in the 1970s.

Is there now a danger that he will be less attuned to the toned-down fashions of the '90s?

"In America at the moment there is a big difference in attitude," he admits. "The

economy, especially in New York, affects the general state of mind." He had originally planned a big Paris party at Maxim's with a Dominican band. That has been scaled down, not for economic reasons, but out of sensitivity to the Gulf war. "Every day I put an American flag on my lapel," he says. "I am a supporter of the boys and I share the feelings of anxiety."

But the commitment to showing in Europe on March 19 is absolute, and it is much more than a personal vindication for Oscar de la Renta of his world role in fashion.

In January 1990, the French fragrance and pharmaceutical group Sanofi acquired Parfums Stern, which held the license for Oscar de la Renta fragrances. That was created in 1977, and the latest annual worldwide sales are \$115 million, but less than \$20 million of that is in Europe. A Paris show should give the fragrance a higher European profile.

American fashion houses, at a time when the home market is at best stagnant, are all looking for global expansion. As part of a general restructuring, the Miss O second-tier line, established 15 years ago, was relaunched last fall as the Oscar de la Renta Studio collection. Other plans include expansion in Japan, where Mitsukoshi has been the de la Renta licensee for 15 years, and the opening of key stores in Europe.

THE Paris show will also enable American buyers to acquire the main collection on a European time scale, according to Marina Sturza, vice president of development at the company. The New York showings, held up to a month after the Milan collections, mean that U.S. designers get later fabric deliveries and later orders from stores than their European counterparts.

"We Americans have so few tools to work with," de la Renta says. "If you need pink crepe in Italy, a telephone call brings 10 different samples. In New York there is one."

The would-be artist from Latin America is now at the center of New York's fashionable society. He owns a Park Avenue apartment, a house in Connecticut and a plantation estate back home.

The Dominican Republic has honored its rich and famous son with its order Al Merito de Juan Pablo Duarte and the Order of Cristóbal Colón — not for fashion but for his contribution to his homeland in founding a school, orphanage and day-care center for 350 children. Oscar de la Renta's clothes may express the unabashed luxury and glamour of the 1980s, but his life suggests that he believes in the 1990s values of putting something back.



The designer Oscar de la Renta and, below, his evening outfit with lavish embroideries.



De la Renta's saucy cocktail dress with rear ruffles.

Photographs by Christopher Moore

WAR IN THE GULF: 'Watching a lot of television,' says one Army wife, 'just gets you paranoid'

At Base in Texas, A 'Calm Sadness' As Troops Advance

By Roberto Suro

FORT HOOD, Texas — For months now, the families left behind at this vast Army base in central Texas have been preparing for the day their soldiers would go into battle.

On Saturday, for instance, Ann Johnson, crocheted a blanket and watched television as she waited for the news that her husband, Julius, and other members of the multinational force in Saudi Arabia had finally begun the move into Kuwait and Iraq.

"I tried to know when it started, to know it had started," she said.

But once the ground invasion did begin, Mrs. Johnson, 21, turned the television off. "If there is something we need to know here, someone from the Army will tell us," she said.

And I decided some weeks ago that watching a lot of television just gets you paranoid.

Like Mrs. Johnson, the families of soldiers here seemed steeped in a calm, controlled sort of sadness. Sunday as United States forces moved deep into Kuwait, "I have total confidence that my husband's coming back," Mrs. Johnson said.

Fort Hood is the only domestic Army base that is home to two full divisions. The Second Armored is here along with the First Cavalry. Both Mrs. Johnson and her husband are specialists in the First Cavalry.

Naturally, the base is a bustling place, but lately there has been little traffic on Tank Destroyer Boulevard, a major thoroughfare. Of the 25,000 troops stationed here, about 24,000 are in the war zone, and most of those are on the front lines.

The first day of the ground war was a warm and sunny advertisement for spring, the streets empty, the playing fields deserted and the long rows of motor pools quiet.

When many of soldiers left here, it was summer. Autumn came and went, and now winter is almost over. For those who have waited through the seasons, the first news of the ground war was welcomed as an end to their long, anxious test of patience.

There are only two men left on my whole block, and so all of us

helped generate a spontaneous support network. "One neighbor came over to see if I had heard the news and to make sure I was O.K.," Mrs. Berry said. "That's how I heard, and my daughter was over at a friend's house and the mother there told all the children what was happening."

Mrs. Berry's husband, Ronnie, is a captain in the First Cavalry. "My first reaction was to cry," she said, her voice trembling. "But then I went back to what all of us have really come to believe very strongly. We are relieved because now that it has started, peace is really getting closer."

Late Saturday, Mrs. Berry said, she found her 9-year-old daughter, Caronda, crying in bed. "I reassured her by telling her that all this meant was that now her daddy would be coming home soon," she said.

Schools as well as parents here have worked hard to prepare children for what war might bring, and it seemed that it was mostly children who were out and about Sunday, behaving as though it was just another Sunday afternoon.

Son and I were skateboarding the night in the neighborhoods of identical, government-issue houses.

Jennifer Hill, 10, and her friends were playing on the shoeshine stand at the officers' club, having grown bored with their mothers' lunchtime conversation. "Now they can go and kick some butt so they can come home fast," Jennifer said with supreme confidence.

In jest, she and her friends said they did have one complaint. "The TV is always on the news anyway, and now it's going to be CNN day and night," Jennifer said.

Nicole Hester, 11, nodded vigorously in agreement. "We're not going to get to watch anything else except that same old news over and over," she said.

Aside from that show of mock irritation, the girls had nothing to joke about. "We talk about the war in school every day because it is important for us to get our feelings out so we don't take things out on our parents," Jennifer said.

Recalling the moment when her mother told her that her father had gone into battle, Jennifer said, "I already kind of knew what was going to happen because we have talked about it a lot and then my mom told me it had started and that it wouldn't last for long."



SITTING IN FOR IRAQ — Ahmed Ben Bella, a former president, joined about 1,000 students in a sit-in on Monday in Algiers to support Iraq and demand that Algeria cut ties with U.S.-led forces. President Chadli Bendjedid has denounced the allied offensive as a savage attempt to destroy Iraq. Opposition groups, including Ben Bella's Movement for Democracy in Algeria, want stronger action.

For Egyptians, Uneasy Support for War

By Clyde Haberman

CAIRO — Along one of the many narrow lanes of the rumpled Khan al Khalili bazaar, a buyer's market in the tourist-starved times, Gamal Abdel Aziz paused at the jewelry counter to catch the latest radio bulletins about Egyptian forces joining the ground war against Iraq.

Now Arabs are battling Arabs, he said with a shake of his head, a gesture that meant this was hardly a development worthy of cheers. "But it is an Islamic principle to help the weak one who cannot help himself, even if it means having to fight against another Muslim country," Mr. Aziz said. "Obviously, it hurts to do this. We feel sick about it. But it hurts more that there is a dictator who has made all this necessary. There is no other way."

Many people seem to support the government's commitment of nearly 40,000 ground troops — one of the largest contingents in the alliance — to drive Iraqi forces out of Kuwait. Like Mr. Aziz, they argue Kuwait was weak and needed their help, and that President Saddam Hussein, who is widely despised in Egypt, had left them no choice.

"If Egypt did not get involved in this," said Wafaa Yunis, another shop owner in the bazaar, "it would have been going against Islam."

But there were many others who objected

to the land assault and said diplomatic efforts like the Soviet formula for an Iraqi pullout from Kuwait, which was accepted by Iraq, should have been given more time and energy.

In an anti-war protest of uncommon inten-

'Obviously, it hurts to do this. But it hurts more that there is a dictator who has made all this necessary. There is no other way.'

Gamal Abdel Aziz, merchant

sity for Egypt, several hundred students, some hurling stones, charged off the campus of Cairo University on Sunday afternoon but were quickly turned back by policemen firing tear-gas rounds.

Speakers at a campus rally reportedly denounced the United States and its partners for rejecting the Soviet proposal and for, in their opinion, exceeding the mandate of United Nations resolutions. This view was also heard on street corners, especially among Egyptians wary of American intentions.

Nevin Hammouda, an advertising executive, expressed bitterness over Egypt's ready support for the ultimatum that President George Bush had given the Iraqis to get out of Kuwait.

"We have lost the right and the power to make a decision of our own," she said. "We are mere followers now."

Even newspapers owned by the government carried commentaries questioning whether this crisis marked a revival of Cold War jockeying between Washington and Moscow for influence and possibly dominance in the Middle East.

Apparently responding to such concerns, President Hosni Mubarak announced that Egyptian troops would be deployed only in Kuwait and would not enter Iraq.

Mr. Mubarak insisted that the Soviet plan was not the answer, and he said Mr. Hussein never had been interested in peace. "If he was looking for a solution," Mr. Mubarak asked, "where was it for six months?"

War is hardly a stranger, this is Egypt's fifth in the past 43 years. But this time it is different. It is the country's first war since 1973, and the first one in which Israel is not the enemy.

And, many Egyptians are aware, it is also the first time they seem destined to wind up on the winning side. That has made the pain of war more bearable, and some talk boldly of finishing the job fast.

Shaping War View On Home Front

U.S. Tries Not to Lift Expectations

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Just as U.S. military commanders "prepared the battlefield" for this weekend's ground assault in Kuwait, so did the Bush administration prepare American opinion for the battle to come. And they continued to shape the country's view of the war after the hard combat had started.

Friends of the administration and its opponents alike agreed that since Jan. 17, when the air war began, the administration and the military have carefully calibrated their battlefield claims and predictions to achieve two seemingly contradictory objectives: to maintain American confidence that the war effort was going well without raising expectations to levels that could not be met.

"They have done a masterful job of influencing public opinion — they kept expectations low," said Frank Greer, a Democratic media consultant. "They probably exaggerated the strength and the effectiveness of the opponent. And in a very masterful way, they released information always showing American forces exceeding expectations, while always cautioning against overconfidence."

The earliest live reports from or near the battlefield continued to shape a view of the war congenial to U.S. goals.

Whether by accident or design, the first television accounts were from correspondents accompanying Arab troops.

This appeared to be a result of the tougher rules that American, as opposed to Arab, coalition forces were imposing on journalists. But the reports sent two political signals simultaneously.

For an American audience, the reports might help dispel a popular image left over from Vietnam: that U.S. troops routinely did the fighting that foreign troops ought to have been doing.

"If part of the aim is to exorcise the memories of Vietnam," said Alan Brinkley, an historian at the City University of New York, "then one way to do it to

impress upon Americans that they are not bearing the whole burden, that Arabs are playing a role." In fact, about two-thirds of the troops in the Gulf are American.

For the Arab world, the pictures sent a slightly different message: that the campaign was not, as Saddam Hussein has charged, a colonial adventure by the United States but a coalition effort that included Arab forces.

Fred Siegel, who teaches history at New York's Cooper Union, said this made the pictures of the surrender of Iraqi troops all the more powerful, since the Iraqis were surrendering to — and in some cases embracing — fellow Arabs.

"The Iraqis seemed bedraggled, but also grateful for having been taken prisoner," Mr. Siegel said.

The pictures of Arab coalition forces also took the place of what might have been far politically troublesome images of young Americans in danger. But if there was a peril for the United States in the early burst of positive battle news, it was that euphoria might throw that expectation-management off balance and leave the country unprepared for the higher casualty rates.

Perhaps in preparation for this, the United States continued to press a broader effort to convince Americans that there had been no alternative to the ground war, using reports of atrocities by Mr. Hussein's forces to argue the need for rapid action.

Appearing on CNN, Mr. Bush's deputy national security adviser, Robert M. Gates, spoke of "some 200 young Kuwaitis between the ages of 15 or 20 who were executed and mutilated by the Iraqis."

"It's an extraordinary Dark Ages kind of experience," Mr. Gates said.

Hung Tran Dang, a U.S. Army sergeant who fled Vietnam in 1978 with hundreds of thousands of others, explained the outcome of the war this way:

"Absolute power," he said, "collapses absolutely."

Herald Tribune

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No Choice but Fight

The final stage of the Gulf war is on in circumstances pitting the great power of the allied coalition against the desperation of Saddam Hussein. It is a confrontation that could produce some further sickening displays by Iraq before it culminates in the victory that the allies' superior resources would seem to ensure. Certainly Americans will earnestly support the determination of the allied command to move swiftly and with as few casualties as possible to an end which will leave Saddam Hussein on a basis for saying that simply by joining and enduring the "mother of battles," he won.

It is obviously too soon to draw conclusions about the military aspect of the campaign to reverse Iraq's aggression. But it is not too soon to give credit to the diplomacy that put and kept together the coalition fighting the war. President George Bush found the right balance of American initiative and American deference to create a diplomatic base in the United Nations and then an effective military combination that let the United States bring its power to bear even while avoiding the onus of a unilateral intervention. Along the way, he and Secretary of State James Baker dealt deftly with a series of potential defections and internal conflicts. Some countries in the military coalition, like France, conducted their own diplomatic initiatives before Jan. 16, but once the air war began on that day they closed ranks with Washington. The Soviet Union, not a member of the military coalition, conducted its separate diplomatic initiative right up to and beyond the launching of the ground war over the weekend, but the Bush administration still was able to extract

the considerable benefit of consistent Soviet support for others' use of force.

It will be asked — given the risks to American soldiers and others, it must be asked — whether Mr. Bush rushed to ground war without giving Soviet diplomacy a fair chance. But it was not that Mikhail Gorbachev could have delivered Saddam Hussein in a few more days. Saddam had had nearly seven months, since the invasion on Aug. 2. He was using the last few days not to position Iraq for a compromise settlement but to launch terrible "scorched earth" operations in Kuwait. As he would have known perfectly well, moreover, the Soviet plan undercut both the American plan and the collective judgment of the United Nations. The Soviet plan would have given Iraq a cease-fire before Iraq did anything; allowed Saddam Hussein to get out of Kuwait with some part of his pride, army and regeneration potential intact; canceled his reparations obligations and removed the United Nations' lever of postwar sanctions.

President Bush understood that Mikhail Gorbachev was making a Gulf diplomatic run for his own reasons and that there was no good reason for the United States to compromise its own principled policy to bring Moscow aboard. He and Secretary Baker managed, with skill, to reject the plan and yet to avoid a disabling confrontation with the Soviet leader. It had become demonstrable by the time the ground assault began that international political efforts to get the Iraqis to accept reality and the mandate of the UN resolutions had failed.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tough Cop, Nice Cop

One by one, President George Bush's senior aides fanned out to the television screen to hail the auspicious beginning of the ground war. They spoke of "dramatic success," of large armies moving forward like "lightning," of modest resistance and minimal allied casualties. The upbeat assessments recalled the euphoria generated by the first night of bombing in January, when a high-tech fire storm seemed to presage a swift collapse of Saddam Hussein's war machine.

The machine did not collapse, something Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser, may well have had in mind when he was named on Sunday of excessive "optimism" and noted that Iraq's best troops had yet to be tested. Saddam is resourceful, tough, and as the torching of Kuwait's oil fields demonstrates, vengeful. He answered the allied air barrage by launching Scuds at Israel; it would be foolish to assume now that he is incapable of some new brutal retaliation.

Americans should hope and pray that the war will be both swift and limited. But it will not be damage-free. It will exact a price on the battlefield and, however successful the outcome, it could well exact a price diplomatically, especially in America's relations with the Soviet Union. On this point, Mr. Bush's advisers have displayed not euphoria but an admirable practicality.

Moscow is plainly disappointed that Mr. Bush did not embrace its peace efforts and has expressed regret that "the instinct to rely on a military solution prevailed." Yet officials in both capitals have gone out of their way to stress that the Soviets, in Mr. Scowcroft's words, remain "stalwart members" of the coalition. And from Mr. Bush on down, American officials have thanked Mikhail Gorbachev for his efforts.

That is a far cry from hard-line American critics who have accused Mr. Gorbachev of trying to save Saddam Hussein's skin, divide the allies and start Cold War II.

The Soviet leader is playing his own game, but as President Bush attested with his expression of appreciation on Friday, it is America's game, too.

Mr. Gorbachev can be seen as having played good cop to Mr. Bush's bad cop. Moscow gradually weaned Baghdad from its unrealistic aims, while Washington intensified the war and insisted on unconditional Iraqi withdrawal. He allowed Washington to maintain its uncompromising posture while he tried to talk Iraq out of Kuwait.

But even in failure, President Gorbachev demonstrated Moscow's indispensability to any new world order. And by walking the tightrope for peace, he boosted Soviet standing in the Arab world.

Mr. Gorbachev may be trying to save these editorialists from the final edition of Monday's International Herald Tribune.

Other Comment

Iraq Could Become a Trap

The fact that George Bush and James Baker succeeded in convincing several Arab states not only to defend Saudi Arabia but to participate in the military operations to liberate Kuwait is a considerable event. We are now in the twilight of pan-Arabism. But for a convincing victory, it is necessary that the war not drag on. The Iraqis seem to be using a strategy of a "phantom army" and "scorched earth." Saddam Hussein could be tempted to disengage Kuwait and draw the coalition's troops into Iraqi territory, where the war would be a political disaster.

— Liberation (Paris).

Saddam is a brutal idiot. He richly deserves every brutal condemnation heading his way. But we should be clear-eyed as to

— Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

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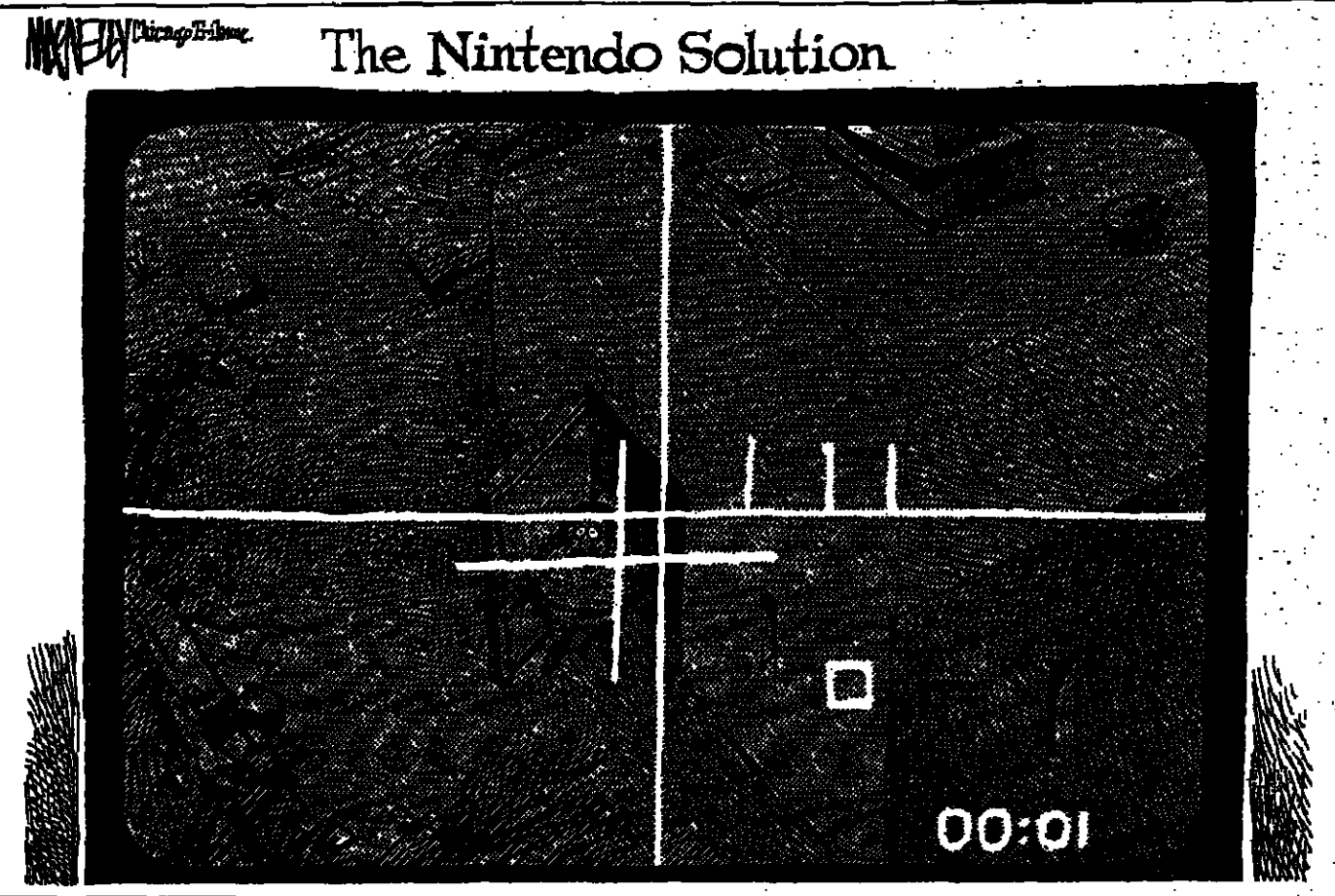
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OPINION

The Nintendo Solution



Iraq After the War: Little to Expect From the Party

By James A. Placke

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts

With or without Saddam Hussein, what are the institutions and forces that will shape Iraq's postwar political future and its relations with the rest of the world? I proceed from the twin premises that the current Iraqi leadership could survive and that the Iraqi state will remain when the war is over.

Saddam's rule may be shaken but not broken. Anyone who wasted the opportunity for peace after Iraq's eight-year war with Iran, sacrificed the limited gains from that war in order to pursue aggression against Iraq's smallest neighbor and remains in control in the face of the most devastating bombardment since the final year of World War II must be

conceded to have staying power. That Iraq is not likely to be torn apart in some scavenging frenzy by several of its neighbors is more certain. Even with their country gravely damaged and finally forced to retreat from Kuwait, Iraqis can be expected to resist as strongly as possible any move to extinguish their identity. It would be highly inconsistent for the coalition confronting Iraq to sacrifice the principle of national sovereignty in the case of Iraq while defending it at great cost in the case of Kuwait.

A corollary is that Iraq's political future will be shaped mainly by internal, not external, forces. Iraq is not another Lebanon, and Iraqis have

historically rejected efforts to intervene in their internal affairs. Expatriate Iraqi political figures would find this barrier difficult to overcome.

The Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party has controlled Iraq since July 1968. As the most widely accessible rung on the ladder of upward mobility, it has attracted tens of thousands of members and hundreds of thousands of supporters. As the only national party of consequence, its cadres are too numerous, disciplined and motivated to be easily separated from political power, although ordinary members and functionaries have chafed at the autocratic rule of the present leadership.

The party could be a mechanism

for limited political change, in which a new leadership might make some accommodation with the popular desire for peace, stability and material betterment by claiming to return Iraq to the path it followed in the 1970s. It is even conceivable that reforms could be undertaken by Saddam, or in his name. With or without him, the Ba'ath tendency toward autocracy leading to dictatorship would remain.

An alternative to the party, and probably not a prospective long-term partner, is the military. It is highly respected and the oldest national institution in Iraq; it celebrated its 70th anniversary 10 days before the war began. Even after defeat in the Kuwait theater, the military would have the muscle to confront the present palace guard and force change. A military divided from its leadership is ineffective, however, and the party has worked for more than 20 years to ensure that the military leadership's primary loyalty is to the regime and that it is under party control.

A Ba'ath-army alliance of convenience is possible but would be unlikely to be stable. The first such alliance, which came to power in 1963, lasted less than a year before the military took control and forced the party to go underground. In the successful 1968 revolt, there were both civilian and military Ba'ath leaders, but the civilian wing, led by Saddam Hussein, has been in effective control at least since 1975.

Finally there is the multi-layered security apparatus, dominated by Saddam's most trusted allies, many drawn from his clan. This is a key to his hold on power, and he grips it tightly. Some of the security service might bite that hand if it feared being dragged to destruction with him.

It is difficult to assess how widespread sentiment is in Iraq for a more broadly based and responsive political system, since Iraq has not experienced participatory democracy, despite the occasional display of some of its symbols, such as the election of a National Assembly. There is evidence of public war-weariness and a desire for governmental respect for the personal freedom and security of Iraqi citizens. These desires, to some degree, could be met by a variant of the present system.

When the current crisis is over, and despite the physical destruction and psychological damage that is expected to set Iraq's development back as much as two decades, the country's oil resources, other natural endowments and capable population will still be there.

But this potential for prosperity and regional influence, which the present regime distorted into a massive war machine, has been present and recognized for at least a generation. Unless Iraq can achieve the national consensus to create a government accountable to the governed, rather than yet another dominating cabal, this great potential will continue to be unrealized.

The present odds, and history, seem to favor more of the internal division, exploitation and ruthlessness that have frustrated modern Iraq from achieving its potential.

The writer is a senior consultant at Cambridge Energy Research Associates and a former U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

A New Partnership Under the Scuds

By A. B. Yehoshua

HAIFA, Israel — On the evening in January when the alarm first sounded about an impending Iraqi attack, the radio announced loud and clear that the residents of Saudi Arabia and Bahrain were also instructed to repair to their shelters, that they were donning their gas masks just as we were for fear of Iraqi missiles.

I sat in my sealed room gazing at the strange figures of my family around me, and I reflected on the strange partnership of fate, this odd community of experience that we suddenly form with Saudis and Bahrainis and others, devout Muslims with a fine per capita income, who are themselves now flying sophisticated American planes in the common war in the Gulf. And the next day, after our second experience with a Scud attack, the pundits rejoiced to note the unequivocal rejection of Iraq's attempt to provoke a war against Israel.

If there is an early lesson from this strange war, which is fought so far away from us and yet so close, it must be that the stereotype of a one-dimensional Arab world, monolithic and menacing, has been destroyed.

We Israelis are again warming our relations with Egypt, and are noting how subtle and profound is our understanding with Jordan. And the most amazing thing of all, certainly, is that we are finding ourselves in an unwritten, secret alliance with Syria.

The days of war confer a certain depth and a certain feeling, missing in the days of peace, upon every diplomatic declaration. War-time understandings between nations, even if they are achieved indirectly and in words alone, have a resonance for a long time to come, particularly if their resonance is preserved and husbanded for the future. Now is the time, in sum, for reflection on the days to come.

What's your rush? Some will protest; the missiles are still flying. But precisely, the speeding missiles require us to think fast. We live, after all, in a swift world, wide open to the media, and we reside in our government's finds itself at the end of this war still in its sealed room, still behind the taped-up doors and windows.

What has been created is a new commonality of fate, unprecedented in our experience. In the interminable Arab conflicts of the past (which never reached the terrifying levels of violence of the present conflict), we

were, I mean the Israelis, distant and unengaged observers. This time we have become active partners in a regional destiny; that is the price of the Scuds.

By way of this war we have been introduced into the very same moment the residents of Saudi Arabia and Bahrain were also instructed to repair to their shelters, that they were donning their gas masks just as we were for fear of Iraqi missiles.

The Palestinian problem, however, still stands between us. For all our repugnance for Yasser Arafat and his colleagues, living and dead, who in their understanding of this conflict, have acted not only analytically but morally, the fact remains that the strategic, solidly alliance that has been created between Israel and the Arab states of the coalition will endure only if the Palestinian problem does not poison it.

This is precisely the time, then, to put before the Palestinian people a clear and magnanimous proposal. It must be one whose validity and seriousness would be measured against the following criterion: If we were in the position of the Palestinians, would we accept it?

The missile bases in the western desert of Iraq appear on our maps and on the maps on the television screens as H2 and H3. Those are strange names for places, but an Israeli journalist has discovered that they refer to points on the old Iraqi oil pipeline, which used to issue in the port of Haifa. The H, in short, stands for Haifa. And suddenly the places that threaten us in that faraway desert, where the launchers of these Scuds stand, seem very near and very familiar.

The pipeline of the old days of the British Mandate crossed borders between states confidently and calmly, as camels moved alongside it in the sandy twilight. Why not in the days to come, too? Why not restore the principle of that pipeline in a new regional arrangement, fashioned with generosity and ingenuity, with H4 and H5 and H6 added to H2 and H3, all the way to Haifa?

The writer is an Israeli novelist. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Watch Out for a New World Disorder

By Stanley Hoffmann

This is the first of two articles.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts

George Bush keeps referring to the confrontation between Saddam Hussein and the U.S.-led coalition as a test of the new world order made possible by the end of the Cold War. Yet we can already derive from the war lessons that should serve as warnings.

The new world order may remain a slogan or a sardonic label applied to a situation far more chaotic than the world of the Cold War, when the superpowers, knowing that they could blow themselves up, restrained themselves and their allies.

One lesson is that an ounce of prevention is far better than a ton of punishment. If, in a world of shaky regimes, contested borders, ethnic upheavals and religious revivals, every act of aggression requires the mobilization of three-quarters of a million men, sent across the seas to face well-armed troublemakers, there will be very few cases of collective security.

The Gulf war may well be exceptional, insofar as Saddam's violation

of the basic principle of world order — the territorial integrity and political independence of all states — was particularly flagrant and the interests at stake particularly high. Aggression, and the temptation of states to export internal difficulties, will need to be deterred rather than repressed. This will require collective action in domains that have suffered from, respectively, malign and benign neglect.

One step is the curtailment of sales of advanced military technologies, nuclear materials and equipment for the production of bacteriological and chemical warfare by suppliers who have come to depend on these sales for their balance of payments and most of whom are private entrepreneurs for whom business is business. They have disregarded their governments' paper regulations or benefited from government complicity.

A fixation on nuclear weapons has resulted in a tightening of the nuclear nonproliferation regime at the expense of other forms of warfare that turn out to be far more lethal because the inhibitions on the use of nuclear weapons are unique. Even the nuclear nonproliferation regime remains imperfect, as the cases of Pakistan, India, Israel and Iraq itself show.

No sooner had the American-led coalition begun to destroy the equipment that most of its members had so busily and profitably sold to Iraq than Iran announced the signature of new contracts for the acquisition of long-range missiles.

Short-term interests have contin-

ued to prevail over concern for long-term order. Such order requires not only that there be no grave regional imbalances of power, as in the Gulf area after the Iraqi victory in the Iran-Iraq war, but also that these balances be established at very low levels of modern armaments.

The form of prevention that has suffered from benign neglect is diplomacy — the attempt to resolve dangerous disputes before they explode.

The world is full of such quarrels: Cyprus, Kashmir and the Palestinian issue are the best-known cases. To leave them unattended, arguing that they are not ripe for settlement, is circular reasoning and a recipe for disaster. Ripeness depends not only on the antagonists' goodwill but also on the determination of third parties to put pressure on them in order to create the conditions in which this goodwill may develop.

What is needed is not merely reliance on the diplomatic role of the United Nations (an empty phrase) but an effort by countries that would have most to gain from a settlement and most to lose from more war — the major powers and neighbors of antagonists in a troubled region — to get together and produce initiatives, incentives and constraints.

The United States cannot take on that task alone, but the United Nations cannot act without some steering group that will have to be different in each instance. The past record leaves little room for optimism.

The writer is chairman of the Center for European Studies at Harvard University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Doubters Still Have Worries

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The ground war began well for the allies. The coalition can hope for a quick military victory. Even Americans with doubts about this war may take satisfaction in the defeat of Saddam Hussein. The cause of undoing his aggression was always just. The war has only confirmed his brutality and megalomaniac misjudgment.

But the doubts remain, unstilled by feats of arms. Will the Middle East be a more secure, politically enlightened region after this war? Will the world be more orderly? Will the war have a healthy influence on America? I can have no confidence in affirmative answers to those questions.

In the Middle East one need look at only the immediate foreground to see daunting problems. In Iraq, which had a modern economy, the basics of water and power and communications have been shattered. It is fantasy to think that a nice reasonable government will quickly take over, put things back together and make Iraq a good neighbor.

Then there is Kuwait. The devastation done by Iraqi occupiers has been multiplied by allied bombing. And the political prospect is embarrassing. The coalition's pledge is to restore the legitimate government. But will Americans or others be satisfied for long to have the Sabah family govern without the consent of the government?

In the Gulf as a whole there is the prickly question of American troops. For the Saudis and others it will be politically desirable, indeed urgent, to have them leave. But what security arrangement is going to take their place? Getting them out may prove trickier than bringing them in.

Or think about the problem that is such a major factor in the region's instability, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. For a time I thought the responsibilities shouldered by America in the war would help it to a peace-maker afterward. But there are reasons now to fear that the war will have made it even harder to solve the conflict.

The PLO attacked itself to Saddam Hussein, who cynically professed the Palestinian cause (and as cynically dropped it in the final diplomatic maneuvers). That attachment will make it even more difficult for Israel or the United States to work with the mainstream pro-PLO leadership in the occupied territories.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, for his part, moved his government even further to the right under cover of the war. He took in a party favoring expulsion of all Palestinians from the occupied territories.

Whatever one thinks of President George Bush's policy toward Iraq, he has been consistent and decisive in carrying it out. He began the air war the day after the United Nations deadline for Iraqi withdrawal. He began the ground war the evening after Iraq failed to meet his ultimatum.

But will he be as consistent in peace? Will he come the world as vigorously against every aggression and inhumanity? Will he forswear future lawless invasions himself?

Of course there can be no perfect consistency in the world we have. But some principle must animate Mr. Bush's vision of "a new world order."

Wars usually create more problems than they solve. I suspect that Americans will look back at this one with more regret than we can imagine today, in the flush of enthusiasm for victory. One risk is that the world will be a special disaster. That is the encouragement, in Americans, of the delusory belief that military power can solve the world's problems — and that the United States can impose unilateral solutions.

Such an attitude would nourish the American military-industrial complex. It would lead America deeper into the mistakes of neglecting civilian for military research and development. We Americans are proud of our high-tech weapons, but while they were being developed, Robert Kuttner points out, the American share of consumer-electronics production in the world fell from 70 to 5 percent.

It is at home that American ideas and energy need to be committed. We need to think more about education and economics and health, and military euphoria may make us short-change those real needs again.

The evening before the ground war began I was at a wonderful performance by Bachetto Musicale, the Boston early-music group of Haydn's "Mass in Time of War." Haydn wrote it during Napoleon's wars, fearful of his aggression. Extraordinarily, the final "Donna nobis pacem" ("Grant us peace") is set with military drum and trumpets. But the hope is for peace.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Enough of a Navy

LONDON — The Daily News does not approve of increasing the Navy. It says: "It is now generally understood, or it ought to be, that this country is no longer to be frightened by statistical tables of the ships and guns of the world. It used to be assumed that unless we had about as many of these commodities as all our neighbors put together we were in a bad way. No sensible person now pays much attention to these panic sheets."

1916: Germany Judged

The Herald says in an editorial: Judging from the latest indications, President Wilson's eyes have been opened to the folly of attempting to reason with Germany. In dealing with a criminal, defiance is the best defense. The President seems now to realize this. Perhaps on his recent speech-making tour it was made clear to him that while the American people prefer peace, it absolutely refuses to

accept maltreatment and humiliation. Maltreatment and contempt is all it has received as German hands from the beginning of the war.

1941: Air Force Plan

LONDON — Under the slogan "Hit the Germans in Germany," the Royal Air Force will "be copy now to men of greater blood, and teach them how to war." Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Secretary, told the English-Speaking Union today (Feb. 25), using a quote from Shakespeare's Henry V. He declared that despite Great Britain's present numerical inferiority in bombers, much greater damage had been done to Germany's and Italy's war potential than the Axis air forces had done to Britain's. He forecast a terrific increase in the strength of British attacks and gave evidence from intercepted German letters of the shattering effect of British bombing on German morale.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	农民	山东省潍坊市	
李秀英	女	38	河北	工人	河北省石家庄市	
张国强	男	52	河南	教师	河南省郑州市	
刘小红	女	28	江苏	医生	江苏省南京市	
陈大明	男	60	浙江	商人	浙江省杭州市	
赵小芳	女	35	四川	护士	四川省成都市	
孙伟明	男	40	广东	工程师	广东省广州市	
周丽娟	女	30	湖北	记者	湖北省武汉市	
吴大刚	男	55	湖南	教授	湖南省长沙市	
郑小华	女	25	福建	歌手	福建省厦门市	
冯国强	男	48	江西	公务员	江西省南昌市	
马秀珍	女	33	山西	会计	山西省太原市	
徐大明	男	50	陕西	作家	陕西省西安市	
郭小芳	女	27	广西	舞蹈家	广西壮族自治区南宁市	
孙伟明	男	42	云南	画家	云南省昆明市	
周丽娟	女	31	贵州	律师	贵州省贵阳市	
吴大刚	男	53	海南	船长	海南省海口市	
郑小华	女	29	宁夏	研究员	宁夏回族自治区银川市	
冯国强	男	46	新疆	记者	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市	
马秀珍	女	34	内蒙古	教师	内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市	
徐大明	男	51	吉林	工程师	吉林省长春市	
郭小芳	女	26	辽宁	歌手	辽宁省沈阳市	
孙伟明	男	43	黑龙江	公务员	黑龙江省哈尔滨市	
周丽娟	女	32	河北	会计	河北省石家庄市	
吴大刚	男	54	山东	教授	山东省济南市	
郑小华	女	30	河南	舞蹈家	河南省郑州市	
冯国强	男	47	江苏	画家	江苏省南京市	
马秀珍	女	35	浙江	律师	浙江省杭州市	
徐大明	男	52	四川	船长	四川省成都市	
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周丽娟	女	33	湖南	教师	湖南省长沙市	
吴大刚	男	56	福建	工程师	福建省厦门市	
郑小华	女	31	江西	歌手	江西省南昌市	
冯国强	男	49	山西	公务员	山西省太原市	
马秀珍	女	36	陕西	会计	陕西省西安市	
徐大明	男	53	广西	作家	广西壮族自治区南宁市	
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马秀珍	女	40	辽宁	教师	辽宁省沈阳市	
徐大明	男	57	黑龙江	工程师	黑龙江省哈尔滨市	
郭小芳	女	33				

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مكتبات الاصل

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Investors Turn Cautious
As Ground War Begins

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — President George Bush's warning Monday against premature euphoria over the opening of the ground offensive in the Gulf war apparently captured the mood of stock markets worldwide. In contrast to the ebullience after the air campaign began on Jan. 17, investors reacted much more cautiously to the land attack.

Stock markets around the world were generally firmer in the first day of trading following the launch of the ground war, but the gains paled compared with those made a month ago.

"People felt burned by the initial reports of overwhelming successes in the bombing campaign and they realize that it is too early to assume that the land war will be clean and easy," said Warren Oliver, economist with UBS/Phillips & Drew in London.

Tokyo kicked off Monday's trading with a gain of 2.3 percent, and major European markets followed suit with advances ranging from 0.9 percent in London to 1.7 percent in Zurich. Bourses in London, Zurich and Frankfurt closed at new highs for the year.

Still, many markets did not hold their best levels. London's FTSE 100 index rose nearly 40 points in early trading before closing 21.2 points higher at 2,335.5. Frankfurt reacted in similar fashion. And on Wall Street, the Dow Jones industrial average opened more than 20 points higher but later shed its gains.

That was a far cry from Jan. 18 when, flush with reports of successful allied air attacks, the Dow surged 114.60 points in its second-highest gain ever, Frankfurt and Paris soared more than 7 percent and Tokyo jumped 4.47 percent higher.

Economists and bankers said investors would remain skeptical this time, despite early reports of ground successes, until they have even a vague idea how long the conflict may last.

The market itself also has changed since the beginning of the air offensive in January. Price levels have risen considerably, leading some analysts to believe that there is not much room for stocks in most markets to rise appreciably in the near term.

THE MARKETS may tend to consolidate for a while, said Alastair Ross Goobey, chief investment strategist of James Capel & Co. in London, "because it is hard to see how even more good military news can push stocks up strongly from these levels."

Analysts said the key question before the war began was whether Saddam Hussein might be able to destroy or dominate Saudi oil production through intimidation, a nightmare scenario that sent markets plunging in the wake of his invasion of Kuwait.

The euphoria following the first day of the air campaign was more intense than today because investors had been fearful about talk of oil prices at \$60, and it became clear after one morning's bombing that Iraq was not in a position to force anything like that, Mr. Ross Goobey said.

With oil pricing much more predictable and stock prices already high, any further bouts of euphoria could be further dampened by the worrisome economic fundamentals that have been eclipsed for the last few months by the war.

"It is hard to say that the world economic outlook has improved, and people probably have lower expectations than they did a month and a half ago," Mr. Oliver said.

Analysts noted that high interest rates in Germany will continue to dampen Continental economies, while the specter of growing chaos in the Soviet Union also hangs over European markets.

Some said optimism is taking hold that the United States and Britain may rise out of recession sometime this year, but their home-grown problems remain extensive enough to keep investors skittish even if the war ends quickly.

"After the sharp rises following early successes in the war, much of the market may be in an overbought situation and could already be ripe for profit-taking," said Wilfried Siegmund, a stock analyst with Dresdner Bank in Frankfurt.

Kuwait Is Seen Borrowing Its Way Back

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Kuwaiti authorities will have little trouble raising the billions required to reconstruct their ravaged country after the Gulf war, despite the widespread destruction of their oil industry that will eliminate needed revenues for many months if not years, analysts said Monday.

Moreover, most analysts and bankers said the Kuwaitis will be able to raise the necessary finance without selling off a large portion of their foreign assets, estimated to be worth some \$100 billion.

"They may sell some assets as a gesture of good will to show that they too are willing to contribute directly to the financing, but such a move is not essential," said a senior banker in London.

He and others maintained that the country's many foreign investments could be more valuable as collateral for loans than as assets for sale. With a global oil glut and an uncertain outlook for future prices, potential lenders are likely to be less enthusiastic about using potential oil production as collateral, they added.

In 1989, Kuwait earned \$8.8 billion from foreign assets and \$7.7 billion from oil exports. The foreign assets include stakes in major western corporations like the German auto and aerospace giant Daimler-Benz AG (14 percent), British Petroleum Co. (9.8 percent) and the German chemical company Hoechst AG (20 percent).

"It is impossible to say how much they might have to borrow against their assets until we get into Kuwait and see what needs to be done," said a London banker. But he and others cautioned that even with a huge job of reconstruction,

there would be an upper limit on how much could be spent in any given period of time.

[The U.S. Treasury Department said Monday that starting March 18, seven Kuwaiti banks may draw on assets frozen by the United States after the Aug. 2 Iraqi invasion. The Associated Press reported from Washington. The Treasury said no transfers may be made to the government of Iraq, persons in Iraq or occupied Kuwait or entities operated from either country.]

(Similar action was taken Monday by the Bank of England, the Treasury announced.)

John Roberts of Energy Compass, an industry newsletter, said the Kuwaitis had three choices for financing the reconstruction of their country, which analysts believe could cost anywhere between \$50 billion and \$100 billion over the next few years. They could liquidate assets, resort to massive international borrowing or allow direct foreign ownership or equity stakes in local enterprises.

"The answer to which one of these choices, or more likely what mix of them, will be political as much as economic," Mr. Roberts said.

He and others also said that the Kuwaitis will have to decide quickly what they wish to do because they will need cash very soon to fulfill their many financial commitments from the war.

Kuwait has promised to set aside \$16 billion for the United States, Egypt, Turkey and Syria alone. Maintaining its dependents and financing its businesses overseas have already cost more than \$1 billion since August, according to some estimates.

Kuwait has already sold some minor assets abroad in recent months to help finance these efforts. This has sparked some speculation that further, more important disposals might be on the way.

Kuwaitis Award Contracts
Valued at \$1.25 Billion

Agency France-Press

RIYADH — The Kuwaiti government-in-exile has signed more than 170 contracts worth \$1.25 billion to help rebuild the country, officials said Monday.

The Kuwaiti minister of municipal affairs, Fahad Abdullah Hasawi, Sunday signed contracts with five Saudi companies for \$216 million to help clean up the damage caused by the occupation.

The government began contracting services with foreign companies in October, with American firms accounting for 70 percent of the contracts. The total now amounts to \$1.25 billion, Kuwait officials said.

"The newly signed contracts will provide for the leasing of equipment, cost of labor and management services for the collection and disposal of refuse, sanitation of streets, the demolition of damaged buildings, and other tasks involved in the initial emergency phase," the minister said.

"The contract period is for one year and work will begin shortly after the liberation of Kuwait," he said, adding that food and water supplies had already been bought for the transition period.

Bankers and analysts said Kuwait would find it relatively easy to raise money at competitive rates using their assets as collateral. "They will clearly be a very good credit risk," asserted Michael Hodges of the London School of Economics. He pointed out that Kuwait has no debt and a strong revenue base for a small country.

He said, however, that the Kuwaitis probably would have to make changes to the way they do business, lifting the thick veil of secrecy that has shrouded their foreign dealings. "If the bankers are going to lend, they're going to want to know more about the collateral," he said.

The confidence of banks and other lenders should be enhanced further because some of the world's biggest corporations will be undertaking the actual work of reconstruction.

See REBUILD, Page 11

Dollar Advances
In U.S. on News
Of Allied Success

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar ended higher Monday in active trading, boosted by reports of allied success in the war against Iraq, although most of the currency's rise against European counterparts took place before U.S. trading began.

"It's all optimism for the dollar on war euphoria," said Earl Johnson, vice president of Harris Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago. "The market is convinced the end of the war is coming soon and will be a boost to the economy."

On the New York Stock Exchange, the market lost the gains made early in the day to close virtually unchanged Monday.

The dollar closed at 1.5197 Deutsche marks, up from Friday's close of 1.5055.

The dollar also closed at 133.60 yen, up from Friday's finish of 132.05 yen.

In the Gulf war, allied forces poured into Kuwait and southern Iraq captured 20,000 Iraqis and destroyed at least 270 tanks while suffering only light losses, allied spokesmen said.

However, around mid-afternoon New York time, news broke that an Iraqi Scud missile hit a U.S. military barracks near Dhahran in Saudi Arabia, killing at least 12 Americans. The news helped erase some of the dollar's gains against the mark.

"You knew the first negative news out of the Mideast would be used as an excuse for profit-taking," said Kevin Weir, vice president of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. "The dollar went up too far, too fast."

Overall, the war news was responsible for major gains by the U.S. currency. "People are looking for the war to end within days or a few weeks," said David Jaques, senior dealer for Barclays Bank in New York.

The market expects a quick finish to result in lower oil prices and a rebound in U.S. consumer confidence, which would jump-start the economy, Mr. Weir said.

Traders expect that an economic rebound would prevent the Federal Reserve from easing credit policy further, Mr. Weir noted. However, he and Mr. Johnson of Harris Bank said that a quick end to the war does not necessarily mean the U.S. economy will instantly recover its health.

"It seems tenuous," said Mr. Weir of the idea that a short war means an immediate economic recovery. The economy was slipping before Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, analysts have noted.

"Central banks did a good job," Mr. Weir said, in their dollar-buying intervention earlier this month. "They made it unprofitable to hold short positions" in dollars, he added. "And when it's unprofitable to hold short positions, people can find reason to buy dollars," Mr. Weir said. If war news continues to favor the U.S., the dollar could hit 1.60 DM, he said.

In Washington, a senior U.S. Treasury Department official said the Group of Seven was prepared to continue to cooperate in currency markets to back up its belief that exchange rates are at about the right level.

He said the G-7 had decided in New York last month that "exchange-rate levels were approximately correct."

Asked if that consensus will remain in place until the G-7's next scheduled meeting in April, the senior official said, "That would be a fundamental judgment and it will probably stay intact."

The senior Treasury official said the G-7 had been "very successful" in ensuring currency stability since its Jan. 20-21 meeting in New York.

The dollar, which temporarily fell to record lows against the mark,

Oil's Resilience Suggests Market Is Near Bottom

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Oil prices drifted only slightly lower Monday before recovering as reports continued of allied successes in the ground war against Iraq, suggesting to many analysts that the price of crude oil may be nearing its bottom.

While analysts said prices could fall further for a brief period during the normally weak second quarter because of slower industrial growth in the West and excess stocks of oil hanging over the market, most participants in the oil markets now expect prices to start moving up again as the year goes on.

"We've had so much volatility that it is hard to be confident of any predictions," said Mehdi Varzi, oil analyst for Kleinwort

Benson in London, "but my gut feeling is that oil prices are near their low point."

"It looks like an average of \$20 a barrel or so is a reasonable expectation for the year," he said.

In London, the price of North Sea Brent for April delivery dropped only 40 cents a barrel to \$16.35 before creeping back up to \$16.60. At the close Friday, it was quoted at \$16.75 per barrel.

In New York, oil futures opened near their lowest point of the Gulf crisis but rebounded. West Texas Intermediate crude for delivery in April settled at \$17.93 a barrel, up 2 cents on the day.

Oil prices fell much more sharply last week as markets reacted to the prospect that the war might end with a negotiated settlement

brokered by the Soviet Union. Even though hopes of an immediate peace are dashed for the moment, traders remained focused on market fundamentals of supply and demand that are likely to affect prices in the postwar era.

"The mild reaction to all the positive news confirms that the war premium was already pretty much out of the price of oil," said

Peter Bogin, an oil commodities specialist with Cambridge Energy Research Associates in Paris.

"The market is back to trying to figure out what will happen when business returns to normal," he said.

Unless the war turns unexpectedly sour for the allies, with Iraq showing the ability to inflict significant damage, war developments are unlikely to alter current trends significantly.

"Prices are set by the size of stocks, demand and production, and the battle in Kuwait is having very little impact on those factors," said Philip Verleger, an oil economist with the Institute for International Economics in Washington.

After the war, analysts say, the key factors that will affect oil

prices are the prospects for a resumption of economic growth in the United States and the course Saudi Arabia will adopt in an effort to restore its influence over the market.

Much less important is when Kuwait and Iraq will return as oil producers.

Even without Iraq and Kuwait, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are producing an estimated 23 million barrels a day, higher than the pre-crisis quota level of 22.5 million barrels.

Worldwide demand for OPEC oil is projected to fall as low as 21 million barrels a day this spring.

Richard Jones, oil analyst with County NatWest in London, ex-

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Richard Jones, oil analyst with County NatWest in London, ex-

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	Feb. 25
Amsterdam	1.52
Berlin	1.52
Frankfurt	1.52
London	1.52
Madrid	1.52
Munich	1.52
New York	1.52
Paris	1.52
Tokyo	1.52
Zurich	1.52
ECU	1.52
Yen	1.52

Closing in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, figures in other centers, New York closing rates, and Toronto rates of 3 p.m.

1: To buy one pound; 2: To buy one dollar; 3: Units of 100; N.A.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values	Feb. 25
Australia	1.52
Canada	1.52
Denmark	1.52
France	1.52
Germany	1.52
Italy	1.52
Japan	1.52
Netherlands	1.52
Sweden	1.52
Switzerland	1.52
U.K.	1.52
U.S.	1.52

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day
Deutsch mark	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52
Swiss franc	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52

Interest Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day
Deutsch mark	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52
Swiss franc	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52

U.S. Arms Makers: No Sharp Gains

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Although the ground war in the Gulf is the first test in combat of several front-line weapons systems, a relatively short ground campaign would have little effect on the financial prospects of U.S. military contractors, according to analysts and industry executives.

The Pentagon made clear in the last two months that the war would not significantly alter its plans to reduce the size of the United States military and to scale back its weapons purchases.

Pentagon officials said that the war could be fought almost entirely from existing stocks of weapons and ammunition, barring an unexpectedly long and fierce engagement with Iraq, and that there would be no need to replace most of the hardware expended.

The ground war is the first sustained battle test of the M-1 tank, built by General Dynamics Corp.; the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, made by FMC Corp.; and the Apache attack helicopter, made by McDonnell Douglas Corp.

If these weapons prove reliable and effective, the reputation of the contractors will benefit. The performance of the systems could also

influence the design of future weapons, industry executives said.

But the companies are not likely to receive a direct financial benefit in the form of new orders from the Pentagon, because the government has said it is sticking with its plan to phase out purchases of many current weapons.

The budget proposal for the next fiscal year set to Congress earlier this month by Defense Secretary Dick Cheney called for canceling the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, which is used to transport infantry troops. The proposal also reaffirmed decisions made in earlier years to end production of the M-1 and the Apache.

Any benefit to the arms industry from the war is most likely to come from increased sales to foreign countries, particularly Saudi Arabia. The Saudis are already buying large quantities of weapons, some from the stocks of the United

States military and some from military contractors in this country.

"There should be some additional foreign military sales," said Howard A. Rubel, an analyst at C.J. Lawrence Inc. "The U.S. now carries with it a calling card it hasn't had in some time, which is success on the battlefield."

The Saudis have already ordered 465 of the most advanced version of the M-1, known as the M-1A2, and would like to order another 235, General Dynamics executives have said.

Those orders and others will enable General Dynamics to keep open one of its two production lines for the M-1 despite the lack of orders from the Pentagon.

McDonnell Douglas could also receive additional foreign orders for the Apache.

Wallenbergs Bid for Saab

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's powerful Wallenberg family moved on Monday to protect its industrial empire by bidding 12.8 billion kronor (\$2.29 billion) to acquire all of the car, truck and plane maker Saab-Scania AB.

The family, through its investment arm Investor AB and Provident AB, bid 300 kronor per share for all outstanding shares in the company. They already control just above 50 percent of the capital.

Saab-Scania said it would recommend that shareholders accept the bid.

"The acquisition is an expression of our wish to stabilize the ownership and our long-term involvement in Saab-Scania," said the family head, Peter Wallenberg.

Wallenberg family control of classic blue chips like the engineering companies Asea AB and Atlas Copco AB and the forestry giant

Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB has come under threat lately by anticipated Swedish law changes to relax restrictions on foreign share ownership.

Sweden also plans to apply this year for membership in the European Community, and if membership is granted, laws guaranteeing Swedish citizens control of Swedish companies would have to be changed.

Monday's bid is just the latest restructuring move by the Wallenbergs recently. At the end of last month, Mr. Wallenberg sold his stake in Alfa-Laval AB, a food-equipment maker, for 2.5 billion kronor.

Analysts say the empire suffers from heavy debts — estimated at 12 billion kronor — and they expect further moves to be announced soon.

The analysts suggest that once

Mr. Wallenberg gains control of Saab-Scania, he may be planning to sell off the poorly performing Saab car division to General Motors Corp. of the United States.

Saab-Scania and GM formed Saab Automobile as a joint venture in 1989. The automaker posted losses of 4.64 billion kronor last year. But a GM official said in Detroit on Monday that the bid would not affect the joint carmaking operations.

Gordon Maclean, an analyst at Swiss Bank in London, said that there could also be future restructuring within Saab-Scania.

A future separate listing of the truck manufacturer Scania, which had peak profits of 3.6 billion kronor in 1989, could raise a large amount of money for the Wallenberg empire.

(Reuters, AP)

David Barta in Stockholm contributed to this article.

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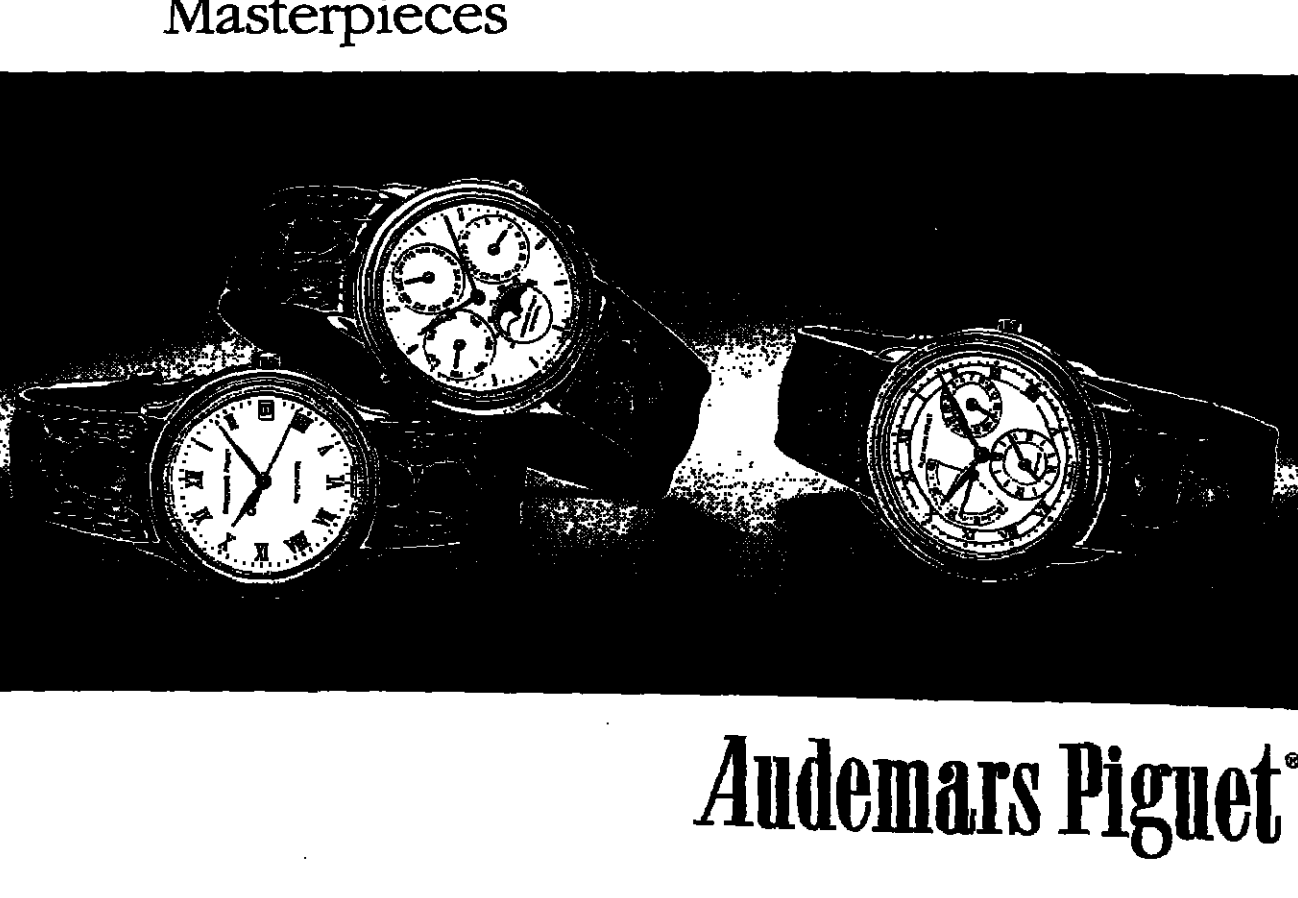
The Future of European Security:
Political, Strategic & Industrial Aspects
April 23, 1991

For full details, please contact
the IHT Conference Office in London
at Tel: (44-71) 379 43 20, Fax: (44-71) 836 07 17

GOLD

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day
Deutsch mark	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52
Swiss franc	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52

The Mechanical Masterpieces



Audemars Piguet

Audemars Piguet & Cie S.A., 1348 Le Brassus, Switzerland

MARKET DIARY

Dow Eases Slightly
As Early Rally Fades

United Press International
NEW YORK — Stocks closed mixed Monday in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange as the market was unable to sustain an opening rally tied to encouraging early reports on the allies' progress in the Gulf war.

N.Y. Stocks

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 247 points Friday, slipped 149 to close at 2,857.71.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.78 to 200.43 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 1.61 to 367.26.

Advances led declines by a nearly 3-2 margin. Big Board volume totaled 193.82 million shares compared with 216.92 million Friday.

Monday's session began with a minute of silent prayer for the allied forces in the Middle East.

Once trading got under way, however, a powerful rally took hold, fueled by reports of initial allied success against Iraq forces in the second full day of the ground war. Traders hoped for a swift end to the war, which could give a boost to consumer confidence and allow the economy to begin recovering.

Stocks topped out with a gain of about 40 points, but the rally soon faded and the Dow hovered at little-changed levels through much of the rest of the day.

The blue chips attempted another advance later in the session, but failed to hold the gains again.

Dennis Jarrett, chief market strategist at Kidder, Peabody & Co., said the market had already factored in "a short-lived positive resolution to the war, that was already incorporated in the 450 points on the upside" over the past month.

"I'm not sure much more that's positive can come out of the war as far as the market is concerned," he said. "We just hope nothing negative comes out of it."

He also attributed the Dow's failure to hold its gains to profit-taking and program selling, in which traders try to profit on the price differences between stock-index futures and the underlying stocks. "The futures can't seem to stay positive, though, and that's weighing on the market," he said.

Philip Morris was the most active issue, up 1/4 to 68 1/2. Inco followed, unchanged at 31. Boeing was third, down 1/4 to 47.

Among other blue chips, AT&T rose 1/4 to 33 1/2, General Electric gained 1/4 to 70, and IBM added 1/4 to 135 1/2.

Oilfield service stocks rallied on anticipated profits from the reconstruction of Gulf oilfields. Halliburton surged 4 1/2 to 52 1/2. Baker Hughes jumped 1 1/2 to 28 1/2.

Stocks topped out with a gain of about 40 points, but the rally soon faded and the Dow hovered at little-changed levels through much of the rest of the day.

The dollar was trading at technical resistance levels against both the mark and the yen but these will soon be broken, analysts said.

"I think we will break above resistance and head above 1.52 against the mark and above 132.80 against the yen," said Avinash Persaud, foreign-exchange economist at UBS/Phillips & Drew.

At the London close, the dollar was at 1.5180 DM, up from Friday's close of 1.4960 DM, extending the gains made in Asia, which came in immediate reaction to reports of a successful launch of the ground offensive.

"The markets will be looking through the events of today and seeing peace, or at least the end of the conflict shortly," said Mr. Persaud of Phillips & Drew.

"They will then start to discount a rebound in U.S. consumer confidence which will push the dollar into a more cautious stance," he added. "That's what is fueling the dollar strength."

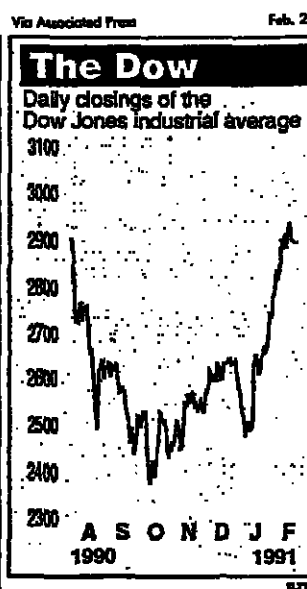
Although the yen was firm because of lower oil prices — as a nonproducer Japan imports all of its oil — the dollar rallied to 132.86 yen from the previous close of 131.65 yen.

The dollar firmed to 1.2985 Swiss francs from the previous close of 1.2835 and to 1.5195 French francs from Friday's 1.5090.

Dealers said the dollar was also being helped by a belief that after the destruction of Kuwaiti oil installations in the war, the U.S. could well benefit from contracts for rebuilding.

"People aren't going mad," commented one spot trader. "But the dollar's been well bid all day with no real leup. People are obviously changing their minds on the dollar."

(Reuters, UPI)



The Dow
Daily closing of the Dow Jones industrial average

300
250
200
150
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1990 1991

Source: Dow Jones

NYSE Most Active

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Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus 2857.71 2857.71 2857.71 2857.71 +149

Transp 112.45 112.45 112.45 112.45 +0.05

Comp 200.43 200.43 200.43 200.43 +0.78

Small 367.26 367.26 367.26 367.26 +1.61

Vol 193.82 193.82 193.82 193.82

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Currency Options

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European Futures

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U.S. Vehicle Sales Decline 12.9%

DETROIT (AP) — Sales of North American-made cars and trucks took another dive in mid-February, plunging 12.9 percent as the slump in the auto industry continued, figures released Monday showed.

Nine of the 10 major automakers in the United States said they sold vehicles at an average daily rate of 24,387 from Feb. 11 to 20, compared with 27,262 vehicles in the same period last year.

Two of the three big U.S. automakers — General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. — reported declines in car and truck sales during the period. Chrysler Corp. refused to report sales every 10 days. The seven Japanese "transplant" companies showed a 4.5 rise in vehicle sales for the period.

Chemed to Sell Subsidiary to Molson

CINCINNATI (AP) — Chemed Corp. announced an agreement Monday to sell its DuBois Chemicals Inc. subsidiary to Molson Co. of Canada for \$243 million.

DuBois, which makes and sells institutional and industrial maintenance and cleaning chemical products, had sales last year of \$275 million in the United States and more than 30 foreign countries, Chemed said. DuBois is to be merged with Molson's Diversy Corp. subsidiary, a Toronto-based maker of cleaning products and systems, Chemed said. Diversy had 1990 sales of \$700 million.

Goldstar Buys 4.97% Stake in Zenith

GLENVIEW, Illinois (Reuters) — Zenith Electronics Corp. said Monday that the South Korean electronics giant Goldstar Co. had agreed to purchase 1.45 million shares of newly issued Zenith common stock for \$15 million, a market premium.

The shares, to be purchased by Goldstar at \$10.34 each, represent 4.97 percent of Zenith's shares outstanding. The transaction needs Korean government approval. Zenith said the agreement would allow Zenith to expand to overseas markets through the licensing of its high-definition picture tube technology to Goldstar.

Visa to Challenge Ruling on Sears

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters) — Visa U.S.A., the issuer of the Visa credit card, said Monday that it would challenge a court ruling allowing Sears, Roebuck & Co. to issue the card pending the outcome of a Sears suit.

A federal court in Utah granted the preliminary injunction to Sears pending resolution of the suit, in which Sears Consumer Financial Corp. has challenged a Visa bylaw that excludes any Sears affiliate from becoming a Visa member. Sears already markets the Discover general-use credit card, a Visa competitor, as well as its own credit card for use in Sears stores.

Grumman Consolidates Divisions

BETHPAGE, New York (Combined Dispatches) — Grumman Corp., the aerospace and aircraft-component company, said Monday that it had consolidated its seven operating divisions into four and reduced the number of executives reporting directly to the chairman in an effort to streamline management.

Grumman will consolidate around an aircraft group, a systems group, a data systems and services group and an allied group. Grumman also said that the chief financial officer, Robert G. Freese, would retire on June 30.

For the Record

Hewlett-Packard Co. and Sun Microsystems said Monday that they had signed a software agreement aimed at allowing computer users to integrate easily data from systems by different makers.

Thomson-CSF of France and Banknote Corp. of the United States have agreed to merge their identification-system subsidiaries, a spokesman for the French company said. Industry sources said the subsidiaries, which make materials used to make such documents as driver's licenses and passports, would be merged into a holding company.

(Reuters)

DOLLAR: Stronger in Europe

(Continued from first finance page)

ket earlier this month, has recovered to more than 1.50 DM, thanks partly to concerted central bank intervention.

"It's been a pretty successful period," said the Treasury official, who requested anonymity.

The British pound closed in New York at \$1.9265, down from Friday's 1.9293.

The dollar continued to push ahead Monday in London, after its recent move down to a record low against the Deutsche mark, on hopes the Gulf war will be short-lived after the apparently successful start of the allied land offensive, dealers said.

The dollar was trading at technical resistance levels against both the mark and the yen but these will soon be broken, analysts said.

"I think we will break above resistance and head above 1.52 against the mark and above 132.80 against the yen," said Avinash Persaud, foreign-exchange economist at UBS/Phillips & Drew.

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Although the yen was firm because of lower oil prices — as a nonproducer Japan imports all of its oil — the dollar rallied to 132.86

GDP Declines 0.4% in France

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	89.40	87.70	+1.94
Brussel	Stock Index	5578.38	5512.45	+1.20
Frankfurt	DAX	1801.15	1582.52	+1.18
Frankfurt	FAZ	678.31	661.61	+2.52
Helsinki	UNITAS	393.50	387.50	+1.55
London	Financial Times 30	1866.50	1846.70	+1.07
London	FTSE 100	2835.50	2714.30	+0.91
Madrid	General Index	267.41	260.24	+2.76
Milan	MBI	1134.00	1121.00	+1.16
Paris	CAC 40	1745.17	1716.88	+1.65
Stockholm	Affarsvariden	997.59	969.76	+2.87
Vienna	Stock Index	580.11	554.33	+1.04
Zurich	SBS	582.30	582.70	-0.07

Vickers Has 15% Gain in Pretax Profit

Profit Flat at Mannesmann Despite 7% Increase in Sales

EC Approves Adia Takeover

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission approved Monday the takeover by a Swiss-German venture of the world's second-largest temporary em-

**Shouldn't you be reading
commentary like this — regularly?**

[illegible]

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NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, covers of 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a day.

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990	1000
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AMEX

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990	1000
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Hopes for Quick U.S. Rebound Buoy Mood of Tokyo Markets

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — With the Gulf war apparently entering its final phase, Japanese financial markets hope for an early, consumer-led U.S. economic recovery that would in turn spark faster growth in Japan, analysts said Monday.

The consensus among economists here has been that if the war goes well for the anti-Iraq coalition, the United States is likely to pull out of recession in the year's second quarter and Japan will resume stronger growth in the October-to-December period.

Tokyo's pessimists believe the U.S. economy will need three months more than that to regain the growth path.

But the Japanese markets appeared to side with the optimists in their initial reaction to news of the ground war. While the dollar firmed in the foreign-exchange market, share prices rose by more than 2 percent.

Nevertheless, many analysts said that moderate volume in both mar-

kets indicated a certain indecisiveness about the future.

"The positive note is obvious, but I don't think investors can quite decide which way to go at the moment," said Marshall Auerback, portfolio manager at G.T. Manage-

'How much has a coalition victory over Iraq already been discounted?'

Marshall Auerback,
G.T. Management (Japan)
Ltd.

ment (Japan) Ltd. "How much has a coalition victory over Iraq already been discounted?" he asked.

The dollar ended Monday at 132.13, a gain of 1.28 yen from Friday's Tokyo close.

The Nikkei average of 225 industrial stocks gained 559.95 points, or 2.3 percent, to finish at 26,462.76. Most analysts expect Japanese

interest rates to drop sharply if market optimism proves justified. But there are still doubts as to the breadth of the U.S. recovery, and whether an expected surge in share prices and the dollar just after the war will turn out to be "a fool's rally," as Mr. Auerback put it.

Last week's figures showing a sharp rise in the U.S. money supply were taken here as a sign that the American economy is "re-liquifying" in one trader's word, even more quickly than the Tokyo optimists had predicted.

But most economists believe that the true direction of the U.S. economy will not be clear until a few months after the war ends.

At the same time, some warnings persist about the future of Japanese personal consumption, which has helped drive the economy since the late 1980s.

Kenichiro Ueno, president of the Japan Automobile Dealers' Association, said at a press conference Monday that car sales are likely to be hurt by the "psychological effects" of the ground war.

Asahi's Net Dented by High Costs

Reuters

TOKYO — Asahi Glass Co. said Monday that higher costs depressed group net profit by nearly 21 percent in 1990, but it predicted an earnings rebound this year because of a recent price increase and strong demand.

Asahi, Japan's biggest glass maker, said group net profit fell to 46.86 billion yen (\$358 million), or 40.19 yen a share, in calendar 1990 from 59.09 billion yen, or 50.74 yen a share, in 1989.

Current profit, the figure tracked most closely by analysts, fell as even steeper 25 percent to 78.48 billion yen from 104.27 billion.

Sales rose nearly 13 percent to 1.23 trillion yen, from 1.09 trillion. A company spokesman said last year's decline reflected higher costs for research and development, fuel and raw materials.

Group profits are expected to rebound in 1991 because Asahi raised the prices of most of its products in December, he said.

Healthy sales of glass and construction materials, spurred by growth in construction starts and automobile production, also should contribute to profit growth, he said.

Asahi forecast that group net profit would rise to 55 billion yen this year, or 47.17 yen a share.

Current profit was projected to grow to 95 billion yen this year. The company also forecast sales of 1.37 trillion yen.

At the parent level, Asahi predicted net profit would rise to 44 billion yen in 1991 from the 40.54 billion posted in 1990.

Australia and Singapore Ponder Airline Alliance

Reuters

CANBERRA — The government-owned domestic carrier, Australian Airlines, disclosed Monday that it will begin talks with Singapore Airlines this week about a possible commercial alliance.

Australian Airlines' chairman, Ted Harris, said two executives of the company would go to the talks in Singapore, which would cover areas such as ticketing and catering. "They will be discussing a commercial relationship but I don't know whether it will lead to an alliance or not," he said. "They will gather facts and our board will examine them."

He noted that Australian Air-

lines has share alliances with other carriers, including British Airways and United Airlines of the United States.

Mr. Harris said the talks would not be related to the privatization of Australian Airlines. The Australian government has said it will sell the airline in the next year or so.

He said Singapore Airlines and the Indonesian airline, Garuda, had shown interest in taking a stake in Australian Airlines, but that privatization is being handled by the government.

Separately, Singapore Airlines announced in Singapore that it and Swissair-Schweizerische Luftverkehr AG had signed agreements for a share-swap plan as part of their global alliance.

Under the agreements, SIA will buy 64,000 Swissair shares and Swissair will buy four million new SIA Foreign shares. The swap will give SIA a 2.77 percent stake in Swissair, and Swissair 0.62 of SIA's enlarged capital.

The price of both SIA and Swissair shares will be their average price at the close of the first 10 trading days of June this year, plus a 10 percent premium.

The swap deal is part of a three-way alliance between SIA, Swissair and Delta Airlines.

■ **Air India Faces Loss**

Air India, the government-owned flag carrier, may report a loss of about 2 billion rupees (about \$105 million) in the 1990-91 financial year because of the Gulf war, Civil Aviation Minister Harman Dhawan told Parliament, Reuters reported from New Delhi.

The airline is incurring higher costs on account of fuel and insurance charges," Mr. Dhawan said.

Qantas Considers 2,000 Job Cuts As Fuel Surges

Reuters

SYDNEY — An aviation fuel bill that has soared since the Gulf war began may force Qantas Airways Ltd. to cut more than 2,000 jobs, an official of the state-owned airline said Monday.

Qantas faces a fuel bill of 773 million Australian dollars (\$608 million) this financial year, up 70 percent on a prewar estimate of 455 million dollars, the official said.

Qantas said in November it would cut 500 jobs by the end of February and further cuts were inevitable as part of a restructuring plan to improve competitiveness.

The airline suffered a loss on operations of 125 million dollars in 1989-90.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225		
				
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3520.45	3475.34	+1.30
Singapore	Straits Times	1417.26	1410.45	+0.48
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1412.50	1387.30	+1.82
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	25462.76	25902.81	+2.16
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	556.62	554.68	+0.35
Bangkok	Book Club	649.90	700.42	-7.21
Seoul	Composite Stock	692.80	685.39	+1.08
Taipei	Weighted Price	5012.46	4946.52	+1.33
Manila	Composite	1006.04	956.02	+5.23
Jakarta	Stock Index	N.A.	419.53	-
New Zealand	Barclays	1372.88	1331.32	+3.12
Bombay	National Index	Closed	575.87	-

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Competition Heats Up For Seoul Rail Project

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Competition for South Korea's multibillion-dollar high-speed rail project intensified Monday as President Richard von Weizsäcker of Germany began a four-day visit.

The Seoul government expects to open international bidding in April on an \$8 billion high-speed line between Seoul and the port city of

Pusan, 400 kilometers (250 miles) south. It is the largest single construction project in South Korea's history.

The German ICE, or intercity express train, is competing with the Japanese Shinkansen and the French TGV for the project.

Mr. von Weizsäcker is the highest-ranking German official to visit South Korea since German reunification. His four-day official visit is timed to focus attention on Germany's hopes to sell the ICE, which is scheduled for commercial service in Germany later this year.

He will open a German industrial exhibition in Seoul on Thursday, highlighting thousands of high-tech items, including the ICE.

The Korean Transportation Ministry's blueprint calls for the train link to halve travel time between the two cities to two hours, which would require an average speed of 300 kilometers per hour. It would carry a minimum of 528,000 passengers a day.

South Korean officials said technology transfer and financing would be decisive factors.

"We need as much technology transfer as possible, because we plan to build more high-speed rail lines on our own," said Cha Dong Duk, the deputy director of the Korea Transportation Development Institute, a government think tank.

Thai Junta Urges Calm as Stocks Fall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — The leader of Thailand's military coup moved to reassure investors Monday as the local stock market suffered one of its worst losses ever.

Supreme Commander Sunthorn Kongsompong, the head of a junta that seized power in a bloodless

coup on Saturday, said: "I would like to assure investors that it is not our intention to meddle with investments or the economy."

The first reaction of the stock market was strongly negative, however. The Thai bourse, already one of the region's most volatile, fell sharply from the start, with the

official SET index opening more than 30 points lower. The index continued tumbling to finish at 734.24, down 57.40 points, or 7.3 percent, on the day.

Some financial experts, however, predicted that the market would stabilize.

The toppling of former Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan was seen "as welcome by a lot of people in the local business community," said a senior financial analyst at a major foreign bank.

The fall in the stock market reflected "selling by institutions abroad because they don't understand the local conditions," he said. "It should stabilize later," he said of the market.

In spite of the stock-market sell-off, businessmen predicted that the Thai economy, one of the world's fastest growing, would ride out the domestic crisis. They said the coup would only have a short-term impact on an economy that had been expected to grow 7.5 percent this year after posting growth of 9.8 percent in 1990.

General Sunthorn said there would be no changes in contracts already signed by the government, or in its investment policies. "We are not going to destroy investment," he added.

(AFP, Reuters)

Australian Wool Plunges In Free-Market Auctions

Reuters

CANBERRA — Wool prices slid 35 percent on Monday in the first Australian free-market wool auctions in 17 years.

Japanese bidders, who buy about 20 percent of Australia's wool, made few offers at the sales, the first since Parliament scrapped a program last Friday that fixed the minimum wool price at 700 cents (550 U.S. cents) a kilogram because of low demand.

The Japanese, angry that Australia has abandoned the fixed price, bought only 9 percent of wool offered in Sydney and 2 percent in Melbourne, brokers said.

"The Japanese are staying away," said Jim Lillie, the vice president of the Australian Council of Wool Exporters. "Whether they are waiting to see where the price settles or trying to manipulate the market is difficult to say."

The average price fell to 454 cents, but brokers stressed that the first day gave no indication of where it might settle. Growers withdrew some 35 percent when the wool failed to reach reserve prices.

In Pakistan, Sweeping Privatizations

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The government of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif has introduced a sweeping program to return many state-controlled industries and services to the private sector.

Mr. Sharif, who has been in office since November, also is opening the skies to private airlines and inviting bids for the construction of power projects and roads, including a proposed highway 300 kilometers (nearly 200 miles) long between Lahore and the Rawalpindi-Islamabad area.

"The first thing this government did when it took over was to appoint a committee with vast terms of reference to look at how to dismantle the public sector," said Saeed Qadir, chairman of the committee and soon to be head of a permanent commission on priva-

tization. "We call it the 3-Ds committee: disinvest, denationalize and deregulate."

The first nationalized financial institution, Muslim Commercial Bank, went on the block in late December and was awarded to a Pakistani consortium early last month.

Government-owned bakeries, the 16 factories of Roti Corp. of Pakistan, are next. "It's not the government's business to make bread and cakes," Mr. Qadir said at his home in Rawalpindi.

The candidates for disinvestment include 115 manufacturing units producing everything from heavy machinery to butter. An additional 45 nationalized companies will be returned to the private sector.

Before it was overthrown by General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had nationalized all banks

and many businesses, including the steel mills owned by Prime Minister Sharif's father. General Zia decided not to return the nationalized businesses to private enterprise.

Mr. Qadir said the commission on privatization would abide by stringent guidelines in awarding bids, to deflect criticism that, in the words of a local magazine, "the robber barons are back." In India and in Pakistan there are strong political lobbies in favor of state-controlled economies.

Original owners of nationalized businesses will have first right of refusal before general bidding opens. But they will be required to meet the bidding criteria as outsiders.

Mr. Qadir said some skeptics were saying that there was not enough money in Pakistan to absorb all the businesses the government wanted to shed, but he dismissed that notion.

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SPORTS

Palmer: The Old Man and the We'll See

By Richard Justice

SARASOTA, Florida — There had been the requisite stretching, the lap around the field and a 20-minute drill on covering first base. Jim Palmer loomed through them like a frisky puppy. He laughed and joked with teammates. He looked comfortable, trim and fit, back in uniform No. 22.

Finally, about an hour into a three-hour workout, under a bright sun and with a couple of hundred fans lined behind ropes, Palmer was sent into an area where six pitching mounds are aligned between two playing fields.

He found himself next to a left-handed fastballer, Arthur Lee Rhodes, perhaps the most highly regarded of the Baltimore Orioles prospects.

Rhodes watched every pitch Palmer threw and said, "It was strange. It was strange just standing next to him. I had to really concentrate on the target because I was afraid I was going to throw it over the fence."

It was the strangest of scenes, the 45-year-old Hall of Famer beginning this most unlikely of comebacks next to a 21-year-old getting his first taste of the major leagues.

Palmer threw to catcher Bob Melvin for 10 minutes, lobbing fastballs and curveballs and generally trying nothing more than loosening the right arm that has produced 3,948 innings, 258 victories, eight 20-victory seasons and three Cy Young Awards — and that was retired in 1984.

Finished, he jogged onto an adjoining field to snag fly balls, then into the clubhouse for 30 minutes of stretching and weight work.

Thus an attempted comeback had begun. Far from the bitterness that accompanied his departure from baseball in 1984, Palmer returned in the best of spirits, with a manager and a clubhouse that welcomed him and an audience around the baseball world.

One of his new teammates, Jeff Ballard, walked over, shook his hand and said, "You know you're old enough to be my father."

"He's right," Palmer said, "and he's 27. You can imagine what the others think."

Palmer later discussed his reasons for being here, saying that a smaller financial offer from the cable television network ESPN had played a role, as did his abrupt release in 1984.

"I don't think the Orioles are going to let me embarrass myself," he said. "They certainly won't let

me do it during the season. There have been a lot of guys not making ballclubs out of spring training. To take a risk and take a challenge, I don't see what's so negative about that."

Palmer showed up on the second day of spring workouts, had breakfast — Raisin Bran and an English muffin — in the clubhouse cafeteria, then met with Baltimore's general manager, Roland Hemond, and the manager, Frank Robinson.

He again voiced concerns about being a distraction, emphasized that he would accept any role and that he was there because he wanted to find out if he had left the game too soon. "I told them I didn't want this to become a media circus," he said. "I don't need to draw a lot of attention to me."

"Frank was very nice. The fact that he was so positive is one of the reasons I did come. He said he wanted to give me a full six weeks of spring training, and I plan on doing that."

Palmer admitted he was a long shot to make the club, which is one reason his broadcasting job has been held open. He also said that even if he doesn't make the team he could contribute.

"I'm not the future of the Orioles, and we had a long discussion about that," he said. "It's not my job to help people, but I'll try to if they ask for anything. I'm here to

make the ballclub if I can, and if not, maybe have some kind of impact on the younger players. Obviously I'll learn a lot about the players if I go back to broadcasting."

The Orioles have always prided themselves on such relationships, on having teams dominated by players who took the same route — Miami to Bluefield to Rochester to Baltimore — to Memorial Stadium.

"When I came through the system, my roommate was a 39-year-old guy — Robin Roberts," Palmer said. "I learned a lot from him and Harvey Haddix, Stu Miller and people like that. They were almost twice as old, and even though you may be competing for their jobs, they were always helpful."

"I don't think any of these young guys look at me as being a threat. Maybe they'll learn something from me. It'll maybe push some of the guys that don't have good work habits see someone trying their hardest at 45, it'll make them work a little harder."

He spoke again of his reasons for trying a comeback, confirming reports that he asked the Orioles to sweeten a contract that will be in effect only if he makes the team.

"I wondered if I'd stopped playing baseball prematurely," he said. "At the time, I needed knee surgery and had daughters 17 and 15 and

didn't want to play for anyone except the Orioles."

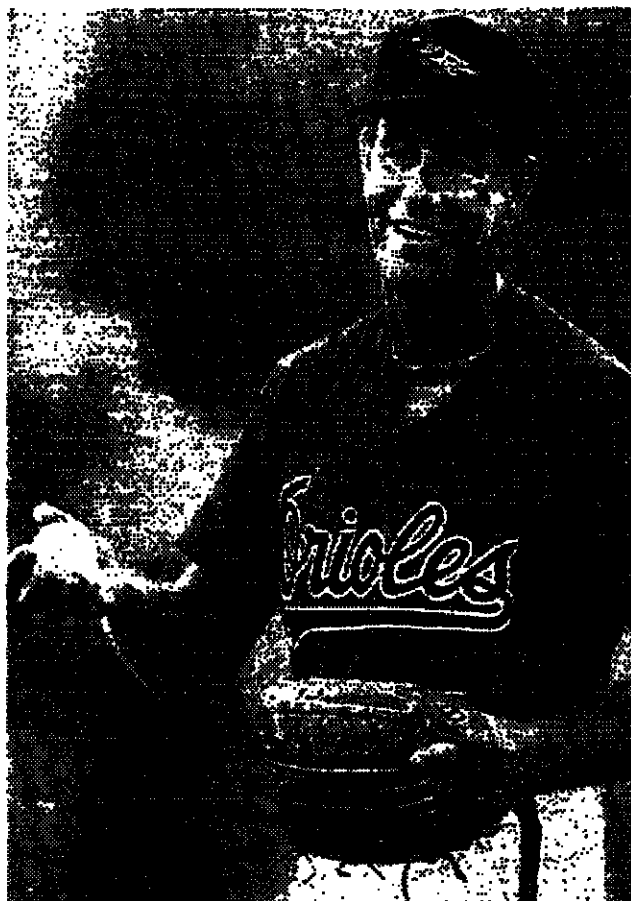
"I had a four-year contract with ABC, and when that ran out I was up for the Hall of Fame. It's not something I was going to do last year. They may have stopped the ceremonies in Cooperstown if they'd seen me throw. It's something I wouldn't think about until I got in the Hall of Fame."

"It's also something I wouldn't have thought about if the environment in the broadcast industry hadn't changed. I don't want it to sound negative, but it spurred me to start throwing again."

Can he do it? Robinson said he wanted to give Palmer the entire spring and watched him throw only a couple of pitches. "That wouldn't be fair," he said. "You let things happen and then you make a decision. It wouldn't be fair to judge anyone this early."

Said Palmer, "I have no idea if I can do it. I think I'll be able to tell more from hitters' reaction than anything else, and that'll be another two or three weeks at least. Any good pitcher is able to make adjustments. I just hope I can do them in a hurry. Throwing from the stretch, holding runners on — those will be the difficult things."

"I have no idea whether or not I'll be successful. But the only way I'll ever find out is to try."



Palmer: Maybe the young guys "will learn something from me."

Rose and Cooperstown: It's Business as Usual

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

COOPERSTOWN, New York — Along Main Street here, baseball memorabilia fills the window of the National Pastime gallery not far from the Short Stop restaurant. In the Pro Image Photo store, you can have your picture taken in a real major league uniform. And at T.J.'s restaurant with its Home Plate memorabilia counters, above a few items related to baseball's notorious exile, a Pete Rose autographed Cincinnati Reds jersey hangs high. Like Rose himself.

"Baseball is the major retail industry on Main Street now," said Douglas Walker, the owner of the National Pastime gallery, standing next to an autographed color photo of Rose on first base after his 4,192nd hit broke Ty Cobb's record. "The baseball dealers are the only ones who can afford to pay the rent."

Up the street is the biggest baseball dealer of all: the red-brick National Baseball Museum and Hall of Fame. Pay \$6 (children \$2.50) so more than 400,000 visitors do annually, have your left hand stamped so you can come and go until the 5 o'clock closing, take a "guide to the exhibits" pamphlet, turn to the right toward the "Great Moments Room" and there, behind a lifelike wooden statue of Babe Ruth in a batting stance, two enlarged photos show Rose swinging at and connecting for that 4,192nd hit.

Now suspended permanently from baseball for gambling, Rose has been declared ineligible for the Hall of Fame gallery, where 206 bronze plaques adorn varnished wooden alcoves.

Only a few feet away in the Great Moments room, huge photos commemorate other "great moments" provided by Henry Aaron, Jackie Robinson, Harvey Haddix, Johnny Vander Meer, Rickey Henderson, Nolan Ryan, Lou Gehrig, Babe Ruth, Ted Williams and Joe DiMaggio. But the first display features Rose's great moment.

"We look at our building as two parts: the Hall of Fame gallery and the museum that tells baseball's history," said Howard C. Talbot Jr., its director and treasurer. "We intend to put capital on the Rose memorabilia in that he set all of these records. None of the memorabilia will be removed."

Yes, capitalize. The biggest baseball dealer of all is willing to use Rose's memorabilia as a historical attraction, just as it also displays Shoeless Joe Jackson, who was involved in the so-called Black Sox conspiracy to dump the 1919 World Series. Elsewhere in the museum, Rose quickly swings a bat in a 12-minute film. Uniforms and caps he wore with the Reds, the Phillies and the Expos, along with milestone bats, balls and various photos add up to nearly two dozen items.

But if Rose's memorabilia is good enough for museum ticket buyers, his Hall of Fame candidacy isn't good enough to be judged by the voting members of the Baseball Writers Association of America on next year's ballot. The Hall of Fame's board of directors has voted, 12-0 with four abstentions, that it would be "incongruous" for someone declared ineligible by baseball to be eligible for baseball's highest honor.

Incongruous or inconvenient? For all its charm here in the hills of central New York, the Hall of Fame is the centerpiece of Cooperstown's most visible industry. Baseball isn't a religion. It's a business. And the Hall of Fame is a business.

What if Rose were elected to the Hall of Fame and some of the other Hall of Famers didn't attend the annual induction ceremony? What if Commissioner Fay Vincent didn't attend? What if its annual drawing of tourists didn't materialize? What if Cooperstown's income from baseball tourism was diminished? To eliminate all those what ifs, the Hall of Fame board eliminated Rose's name from the ballot.

"The members of the Baseball Writers Association of America have served baseball loyalty and with impartiality," a plaque in the Hall of Fame library proclaims. That plaque was presented to the writers association on its 50th anniversary in 1958. But with Rose eligible next year, the Hall of Fame didn't dare risk that the impartial writers just might elect him for what he accomplished as a player.

So when Rose made a mistake, the biggest baseball dealer of all took him off its Hall of Fame ballot. Meanwhile, the biggest baseball dealer of all is "capitalizing" on Rose's memorabilia in the museum. Business as usual.

Under Arbitration, the Salary Cut Is Now a Baseball Oddity

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — After making a brief comeback last year, the salary cut seems to have disappeared again.

Of 157 players who filed for salary arbitration, Jeff Hamilton of the Los Angeles Dodgers was the only one to take a pay cut. And even he can earn more than his 1990 salary of \$465,000 if he spends at least 60 days on the Dodgers' active roster this year.

A bonus provision in his contract will pay him what amounts to \$587,911 each day he's on the roster, on top of his \$431,000 salary. Last year, seven players on the arbitration list took pay cuts, ranging from José Guzmán's \$25,000 slice to \$230,000 for Rich Gedman. Two players, Mike Pagliarulo and Sid Bream, received the same salaries they had in 1989.

This year, John Dopson of Boston and Jack Howell and Scott Bailes of California wound up with the same salaries they had last year.

Along with the lack of pay cuts has been the escalation of other aspects of salary arbitration.

For example, six players received raises of \$2 million or more and 21 others raises of \$1

million or more. Last year, Will Clark and Robin Yount were the only players who got \$2 million raises, and 17 attained increases of \$1 million or more.

Bobby Thigpen and Kelly Gruber, based on the annual average values of their three-year contracts, gained the biggest raises this year. Thigpen, \$2,427,500 and Gruber \$2,416,667. Gruber's raise was \$2,362,500. Jose Rijo's \$2.3 million, Doug Drabek's \$2.25 million and Mike Greenwell's \$2,175,000.

Drabek's raise broke two records. It was the largest raise gained in an arbitration hearing, and it produced the largest salary ever achieved in a hearing.

McGriff, Ruben Sierra and Mark McGwire gained \$1-million-plus raises for the second successive year. All three hefty raises contributed to a 103 percent increase in pay for the players who filed for arbitration, whether they negotiated salaries or had them determined in hearings.

The increase topped last year's by 1 percentage point and was the second-largest ever compiled in arbitration. Only a 113 percent increase in 1981 was higher.

Salaries for the 157 filing players soared from \$82,581,643 to \$167,694,750, a jump of

\$85,113,107. Their average salary leaped from \$525,998 to \$1,068,119. The 17 players who had hearings emerged with an 80 percent increase in pay while those who negotiated their salaries gained a collective 107 percent raise.

The 65 players who were eligible for arbitration for the first time received a collective 158 percent pay increase, down slightly from last year's 166 percent but still above the 137 percent raise of two years ago.

Included in the first-time group were 14 players who became eligible as a result of the collective bargaining agreement that emerged from last year's lockout.

These were players who have between two and three years of major league service. Their collective salaries rose by 196 percent. Even without Mark Grace's \$1.2 million salary and Ron Gant's \$1,195,000, the other 12 had a raise of 144 percent. The average 1991 salary for the group of 14 is \$499,286.

Last year, all players who had been in the majors between two and three years had an average salary of \$362,810. Obviously, the union knew what it was doing in fighting for arbitration eligibility for players in that group.

Ralph Nelson, assistant general manager

of the San Francisco Giants, said that one result of the stratospheric escalation will be the replacing of marginal players earning or seeking high salaries by younger players making the minimum \$100,000, or close to it.

"I don't think people have trouble with superstars making lots of money," Nelson said. "It's the mediocre players who present the problem."

As an example, he cited the Giants' off-season trade of Ernest Riles, a utility infielder making \$792,500, to the Oakland Athletics for a rookie outfielder, Darren Lewis.

The Giants couldn't afford to pay Riles "close to \$1 million for 140 at-bats," Nelson said. "If you can replace players with \$100,000 players, you're going to do that."

Tom Reich, who like most agents has been scrambling to find jobs for some of his clients, said:

"Some guys can't even get an invitation into camp. To me, the most distressing part of the business is to see guys not get jobs who can still play. I can't derive any pleasure from where the salaries are going when that's part of the cost. And that has become part of this orgasmic, explosive salary scale."

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

EACH chess generation has to make its own way by finding new strategies. It is necessary to discover new ways of treating positions, old or new.

The game between Milan Drasko, a Yugoslav international master, and Joseph Gallagher, Britain's newest grandmaster, from the Aosta International Open Tournament in Italy, illustrates a current strategic experiment for Black in the King's Indian Defense that has been gaining adherents.

The advantage of the fianchetto line against the King's Indian Defense is that it uses the g6 to defend the white king as well as to give indirect protection to the center so that White can maintain the tension there. In its classical form, after 9 e4, Black must take some positive action because passive defense would allow White to build up his position to crushing proportions.

After World War II, the first method to become popular for Black was to give up the pawn toehold in the center with 9...d5. This system was the work of two grandmasters, Isaac Boleslavsky and David Bronstein, who enjoyed extraordinary success with it. But now everyone knows how to play carefully and slowly with the white pieces and the method has lost some of its punch.

In the attempt to find something new for Black, the move 10...a6 began crop-

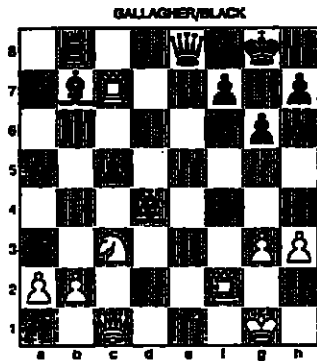
ping up in the last three years. Only after 11 Be3 Rb8 12 Qc2 c5! 13 Nd2 b5 can one see its purpose: Black challenges control of the d4 square and opens an offensive on the b file. White, it is hoped, will be kept so busy that he won't have time for an attack on the weak backward d6 pawn.

After 16 cb ab, Gallagher had reduced Drasko's grip in the center, but the pin with 17 Bb5 was annoying and when the Briton ducked out of it with 17...Qf8, the Yugoslav saw the chance for a promising attack with 18 f4. The careful defense would now have been 18...Nd7, but Gallagher daringly chose the pugnacious 18...Nc4 19 Qc1 Bc6.

Here, 20 f5 was possible, but after 20...b4! 21 fg h3! 22 Bf6 bc 23 bc Rb2, Black will recover his pawn and create an unclear position. Drasko thought he could do better with 20 e5, but Gallagher fought back by giving up a piece with 20...de 21 fe Ne5! 22 Bf6, the idea being to recover it after 22...b4.

Drasko's 23 Be5 Re5 24 Bd5 was of no help after 24...Pd5! 25 Rd5 bc because keeping a rook for a bishop with 26 Re1 would concede Black an overwhelming position following 26...cb 27 Qb1 Qc7. For example, 28 Ne3 Qe1! 29 Qc1 Bc3 30 Qb1 Bd4 31 Kh2 Bd3 would be annihilating.

He tried 26 Nc3, but after 26...Bd4! 27 Rf2 Bb7 28 Rd7 Qe8! 29 Rf7, Gallagher's 29...Qe5! decided the game. Thus, 30 Qd4! allows 30...Qc1 31 Kh2 32 Qh1 mate.



On 31...Ba6, interposition with 32 Ne2 would lose to 32...Be2 33 Ke2 Rb2. Drasko played 32 Ke1, but after 32...Re8, he gave up the hopeless situation.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
1 e4	1...d5	17 Bb5	17...Qf8
2 e5	2...c6	18 f4	18...Nc4
3 Nf3	3...e6	19 Qc1	19...Bc6
4 Bb5	4...d7	20 f5	20...b4
5 d4	5...c5	21 fg	21...h3
6 Nc3	6...e5	22 Bf6	22...bc
7 e6	7...d6	23 bc	23...Rb2
8 f4	8...e4	24 Bd5	24...Pd5
9 e4	9...d5	25 Rd5	25...bc
10...a6	10...a6	26 Re1	26...cb
11 Be3	11...Rb8	27 Qc2	27...c5
12 Qc2	12...c5	28 Nc3	28...Qe1
13 Nd2	13...b5	29 Qc1	29...Bc3
14 Bf3	14...Bd7	30 Qb1	30...Bd4
15 Bb5	15...Qf8	31 Kh2	31...Bd3
16 cb	16...ab	32 Ke1	32...Re8
17 Bb5	17...Qf8	33 Ke2	33...Rb2
18 f4	18...Nc4	34 Ke1	34...Re8
19 Qc1	19...Bc6	35 Ke2	35...Rb2
20 f5	20...b4	36 Ke1	36...Re8
21 fg	21...h3	37 Ke2	37...Rb2
22 Bf6	22...bc	38 Ke1	38...Re8
23 bc	23...Rb2	39 Ke2	39...Rb2
24 Bd5	24...Pd5	40 Ke1	40...Re8
25 Rd5	25...bc	41 Ke2	41...Rb2
26 Re1	26...cb	42 Ke1	42...Re8
27 Qc2	27...c5	43 Ke2	43...Rb2
28 Nc3	28...Qe1	44 Ke1	44...Re8
29 Qc1	29...Bc3	45 Ke2	45...Rb2
30 Qb1	30...Bd4	46 Ke1	46...Re8
31 Kh2	31...Bd3	47 Ke2	47...Rb2
32 Ke1	32...Re8	48 Ke1	48...Re8
33 Ke2	33...Rb2	49 Ke1	49...Re8
34 Ke1	34...Re8	50 Ke2	50...Rb2
35 Ke2	35...Rb2	51 Ke1	51...Re8
36 Ke1	36...Re8	52 Ke2	52...Rb2
37 Ke1	37...Re8	53 Ke2	53...Rb2
38 Ke1	38...Re8	54 Ke2	54...Rb2
39 Ke1	39...Re8	55 Ke2	55...Rb2
40 Ke1	40...Re8	56 Ke2	56...Rb2
41 Ke1	41...Re8	57 Ke2	57...Rb2
42 Ke1	42...Re8	58 Ke2	58...Rb2
43 Ke1	43...Re8	59 Ke2	59...Rb2
44 Ke1	44...Re8	60 Ke2	60...Rb2

BOOKS

THE OUROBOROS

By Howard Coale. 280 pages. \$19.95. Ticknor & Fields, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

IN recent years, Asia seems to have become a favorite pit stop for the young heroes of the American bildungsroman. Exotic, mysterious and alien to Western eyes, it's a place where young men looking for adventure might find themselves.

The latest book to portray a young man's coming of age in the Far East is Howard Coale's "The Ouroboros," an eccentric and very funny first novel that is set largely in Taiwan and Nepal. Its title refers to the mythological tail-biting snake, the symbol of eternal disintegration and rebirth.

Whereas many of the earlier novels set in Asia have devoted considerable space to their heroes' observations of the alien world around them, "The Ouroboros" has very little to say about the Far East or its collision with American values. In this respect, the novel could have been set anywhere; anywhere, that is, which would reveal its hero as an outsider and social misfit.

Having dated a college classmate named Kate, he decides to "concentrate and fasten my hopes on her." When Kate announces that she's moving to Taipei to study Chinese, Harry impulsively follows her there, determined to secure his love.

Like Daisy Buchanan in "The Great Gatsby," Kate is not an object of affection worthy of her lover's zealous imagination. Rather, she's a fairly ordinary woman, hard working, levelheaded and highly organized. For a while, Harry and Kate settle into a pleasant domestic routine.

Gradually, however, suspicion begins to poison Kate and Harry's relationship. Harry notices that one of Kate's students, a snooty army man named Corporal Wu, has developed a crush on her, and he worries that she might reciprocate his passion. His wariness of Wu is heightened when his own employer, Chen, warns him about the corporal's political affiliations.

Neither this business with Wu and Chen nor the subsequent developments that take Harry on a madcap chase after Kate through the mountains of Nepal are particularly plausible, but Coale relates them with such energy and high spirits that the reader never really notices until the story's over.

Though his portrait of Harry's odyssey toward self-knowledge is sympathetic and well observed, he never takes his bombing hero too seriously, and as a result, the novel feels buoyant and earnest at the same time.

Several scenes — including one at the Monkey Temple in Nepal, which reads like a parody of the famous Odessa steps sequence in Eisenstein's movie "The Battleship Potemkin" — are comic tours de force. All in all, "The Ouroboros" is a lively and entertaining novel, a novel that heralds the arrival of a talented new writer.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



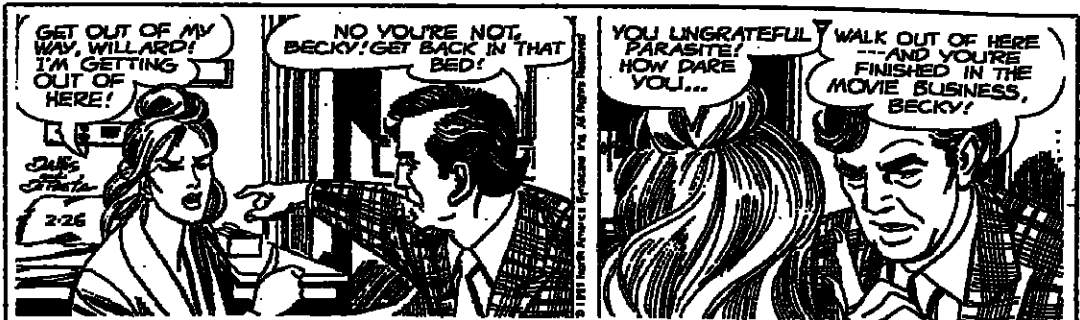
ANDY CAPP



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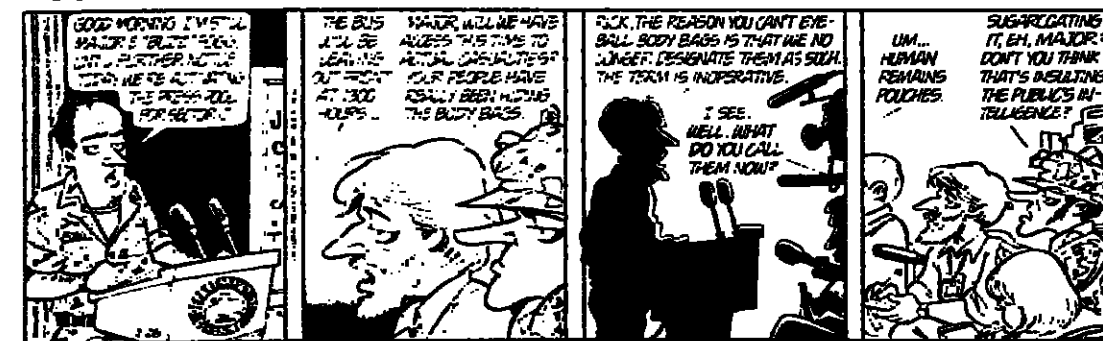
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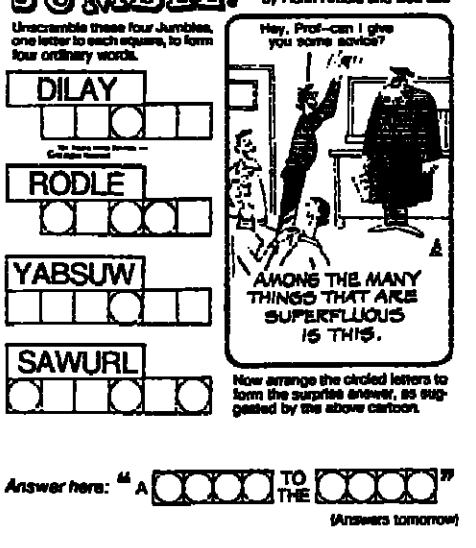
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



Yesterday's Jumble: FAVOR TRILL PLEDGE BANANA
Answer: What a man who has a bad hair night has done — A BAD HAIR

السلامة

SPORTS

Burrell Setting a Pace That May Leave Lewis And Johnson Gasping

Reverses

LONDON — The much-hyped rematch between Carl Lewis and Ben Johnson could be relegated to an irrelevant sideshow by Larry Burrell.

The confident young American, Lewis's training partner at the Santa Monica Track Club in California, breezed into Europe this month in search of fast times and dollars.

In Madrid, he broke the world indoor 60 meter record. He then flew to Britain, where he easily defeated Europe's top sprinter, Linford Christie, over the same distance four days later.

Burrell is now the hottest property in world sprinting.

Lewis and Johnson will meet somewhere in Europe this year in a replay of the notorious 100-meter final of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, after which Johnson was banned for two years following the test that showed he had used an anabolic steroid.

The prospect of the race taking place May 30 in Seville hardened last week when Joe Douglas, manager for both Lewis and Burrell, confirmed that both would run in the Expo '92 meet in the Spanish city.

Organizers hope to attract Johnson for a million-dollar clash with Lewis, the man who inherited the Olympic title and world record after the Canadian's spectacular fall from grace. But if Burrell runs as well outdoors as indoors, the Seville race, for Lewis and Johnson, could turn into a scramble for second place.

Burrell, the third-fastest man in history, emerged as the world's best over 100 meters last year, beating Lewis in two of three races and setting the year's fastest time of 9.96 seconds.

As with all members of the Santa Monica Club, the two are at pains to play down any talk of rivalry. But Burrell won the race that mattered in 1990, beating Lewis in the final of the Goodwill Games, and his indoor performances in Europe show he is ready to produce the best form of his short career.

In Madrid, he clocked 6.40 over 60 meters, faster than any mark set by Johnson over that distance. After television replays showed a false start, the race was rerun. And this time Burrell clocked 6.48, two-hundredths of a second under Lee McRae's mark, recognized as the world record since Johnson's times were expunged from the record books.

Britain's European 200-meter champion, John Regis, reacted with awe.

"I'm amazed he ran so fast," Regis said. "He must have had a great start — but he can't start! If he learns to start I think I'll take up hockey."

In London, Burrell acknowledged that his current starting technique was probably the best of his career. Attributing his improved start in part to his long-term training — an event he is taking seriously this year — Burrell said he felt he could break Lewis's 100-meter world record. But he insisted he is not aiming specifically at supplanting his boyhood hero as the world's premier sprinter and long-jumper.

"I just picture myself doing the things I need to win and as far as beating Carl, it's much like winning another race," he said. "If I master my start, if I master acceleration and if I overcome deceleration then I will compete well."

What about Johnson? Burrell shrugs. "He runs the same events as I do. He's going to show up at a meet one of these days."

Despite his successes indoors, Burrell does not plan to run in the world indoor championships in Seville next month. Instead, he is focusing on the outdoor championships in Tokyo in August, where he may try to win four gold medals.

"When all is said and done," he said, "people are not going to talk about Seville. People are going to talk about who won the world championships."

The Princeton Tiger Mystery: In This Case, the Defense Never Rests

By William N. Wallace
New York Times Service

PRINCETON, N.J. — Pete Carril says that there is no mystery in his team's success in Princeton basketball.

Then how come the Tigers, 20-2, and undefeated in this calendar year, lead the U.S. college team's in defense, allowing only 48.3 points per game?

How come they are sixth in field-goal percentage at 52.8, fourth in 3-point shooting at 44.2, and had the highest single-game shooting percentage of any major team this year when they made 27 of 37 shots for 73 percent in a recent 15-point victory over Brown?

All right, admitted the 59-year-old coach, Princeton may be "unique in today's basketball" in that these sons of Old Nassau have no position — no point guard or power forward, no shooting guard or small forward. Each does a little of everything.

"We are asking our kids the same thing a coach asked his kids many years ago," said Carril, who has been at Princeton since 1967. "Try to be as skillful as he can in all the areas, but basically dribbling, passing and shooting."

Princeton, defeated only by Nevada-Las Vegas and Santa Clara, won the Ivy League title by beating Columbia on Friday night, then won its 12th game in a row by defeating Cornell, 56-33, on Saturday.

Next up is a March 10 television game against Loyola-Marymount, one of the nation's top-scoring teams, in a match of relentless defense against relentless run-and-gun.

The Tigers can always be counted upon to add zest to the National Collegiate Athletic Association's tournament and this team, said Carril, is another good one. Fresh in memory are the 50-49 loss to Georgetown two years ago and a 68-64 loss to Arkansas last year.

In the homogenous, sacrificing Carril style, the players are not robots or replicas. Each has distinctive qualities and they talked about them before practice the other day.

Understand that in 23 games this season, 15

on the road, Carril has played seven men on most occasions. Three have played almost without relief: the two guards, Sean Jackson and George Leftwich, and Kit Mueller, the center and captain.

Mueller, from Downers Grove, Illinois, stands 6 feet, 7 inches (2 meters) on a team that can boast not even a single tower. He is the star, the Ivy's most dominant player who leads the team for a third season in points, rebounds, assists and blocked shots.

What does he bring to the party? "A lot of experience in the knowledge of what we're trying to do," he said. "I've been doing it four years now and played in a lot of games. I think I understand a little more what we're trying to accomplish."

George Leftwich, the 6-2 junior guard from Washington and the son of a college coach, was candid.

"I start the offense, bring the ball up," he said. "That's the best part of my game. Just not having turnovers is so important here and

all the more important the better the team we play. That and getting the rebounds. Taking good shots. Making good passes."

His nickname? "I'm Lefty."

Sean (Pee Wee) Jackson, a 6-4 junior from Huntington, West Virginia, is the other guard. "I add my outside shooting and the fact that the team knows that if I have an open shot I'm going to take it," he said. "A lot of times a team gets in a rut and won't take a shot."

Matt Eastwick, a 6-8 junior from Baltimore, and Chris Mooney, a 6-5 freshman from Philadelphia, are the forwards.

"I contribute size and power, get those extra rebounds and play defense," Eastwick said. "Someone who can shoot within this system can shoot even better because we get the open shots," he said.

Chris Marquardt, a 6-8 junior from Bellair, Florida, and Matt Henson, a 6-5 senior from Wilbraham, Massachusetts, are the backup forwards. "We call them the firemen," said Mueller. "They put the fire out."

"I'm coming off the bench about 10 minutes into the game usually," Henson said. "The team may have slowed down, reached a point where not much is happening. So I try to generate something. A spark. A rebound. Attacking the basket. Attacking the other team. Trying not to let us get defensive."

Marquardt was the analyst. "Part of what makes a team good — what goes into teamwork — comes when you learn what the other players can do," he said. "Their limitations, their strong points."

"You have to work within that framework, the knowledge of what another player can do when presented with a certain opportunity. You just can't say that's why I'm throwing him the ball. You have to be intelligent about your selection of passes, your selection of cuts. Discriminate positively and negatively."

Exactly what Pete Carril had in mind.



AMBUSHED, AGAIN — Center Greg Dreiling stopped Dee Brown from scoring on a lay-up Sunday as the Pacers defeated the Celtics, 115-109, for the fifth time in their last seven NBA games. Reggie Miller, who finished with 26 points, led a 29-14 run that erased the 15-point lead Boston held at the start of the fourth quarter and the Pacers won their sixth straight.

Right at Home, Arizona Overrides Duke

The Associated Press

That's why they call it the home-court advantage.

Ninth-ranked Arizona kept its composure when Duke did not Sunday and, helped by a boisterous student body at McKale Center in Tucson, beat the No. 7 Blue Devils.

Arizona (22-5) now returns to Pacific-10 play, where there is no postseason tournament. If they can win the rest of their games, the Wildcats have a shot at the top seed in the East for the National Collegiate Athletic Association's national championship tournament.

Duke (23-6) goes home for the rest of the Atlantic Coast Conference schedule and the postseason tournament.

In the second overtime it was no contest. Matt Muschback, opened with a 3-point shot and added four more points as Arizona pulled away.

"I'd sure like to meet the ghost of McKale," said Brian Williams, who

led Arizona with 24 points. "He's definitely got a jinx on somebody."

"The players did a nice job of keeping their poise," said his coach, Larry Kratz. "We've won a lot of close games, and it doesn't all come down to luck."

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COLLEGE BASKETBALL

103-96, in double overtime to extend its home winning streak to 61 games, longest in the nation.

Once in regulation and again in the first overtime, the usually steady Blue Devils were rattled. Each time they allowed the Wildcats to tie in the closing seconds.

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WLA Names Its 'Discovery' Players

The Associated Press

ORLANDO, Fla. — Corbis Ervin, selected by the London Monarchs, was the first defensive back drafted into the World League of American Football.

As the new league wrapped up its position-by-position draft, it also selected 40 athletes from 13 nations, ranging from the Soviet Union to Mexico, who have never played organized football in the United States. They were assigned to the WLA's 10 teams, which opened their training camps Monday.

Each 40-man team will include four "Operation Discovery" players, some of whom have played American football in their native lands.

Ervin, 24, played cornerback at Central Florida and was cut during preseason tryouts with the Denver Broncos, San Francisco 49ers and Dallas Cowboys.

Anthony Parker, 25, a cornerback from Arizona State, was picked second, by the New York-New Jersey Knights. Parker played on the Sun

Devils' 1987 Rose Bowl team and made the rosters of the Indianapolis Colts and the New York Jets.

The Birmingham Fire then picked Anthony Newman, 25, who played for Stephen F. Austin and the Houston Oilers. No. 4 was Quintin Jones, 24, by the Montreal Machine. Jones played for Pittsburgh and Houston. Selected fifth was Cedric Stallworth, 23, of Georgia Tech and Green Bay, by the Frankfurt Galaxy.

Rounding out the top 10 were Raleigh-Durham's Chris Barber, who played for Dallas and Cincinnati; Barcelona's A.J. Greene, who played for the New York Giants and Tampa Bay; Orlando's Errol Tucker, who played for Pittsburgh, Buffalo and New England; San Antonio's Sean Dykes, who played with San Diego, Denver, the New York Jets and Dallas; and Sacramento's Robert McWright, who played for the Jets.

Six teams — Barcelona, Frankfurt, Montreal, Orlando, London and New York — have their training camps in Florida. The others will train in their home states.

The WLA's "Operation Discovery" players: Barcelona: Victor Clark, Mexico; Guillermo Garcia, Spain; Roland Kasten, Netherlands; Frank Tennison, Netherlands; Birmingham: Peter Macfie, Italy; Andres Molokan, Germany; Hans-Ulrich Ruck, Germany; Sergio Vase, Italy; Frankfurt: Keith Cray, Germany; Orlan Williams, Germany; Stephan Muehl, Germany; London: Phil Alexander, England; Trevor Corby, England; Victor Eboadike, England; Nigel Hayle, England; Montreal: Henry Charles, Canada; Jamie Gray, Canada; Chris Flynn, Canada; Steve Kowalski, Canada; New York: Daniel Baur, Belgium; Les Jackson, England; Michael Taylor, England; Eric Yarns, Belgium; Orlando: Halim Jadar, Germany; Steffen Nourmand, Germany; Dirk Reussner, Germany; Gerald Weiss, Germany; Raleigh-Durham: Vladimir Gerasimov, Soviet Union; Oleg Serebo, Soviet Union; Sacramento: Oliver Erffner, Germany; Matt Lindholm, Finland; Stefan Mueller, Germany; John Sola, Finland; San Antonio: Stefan Bjorkman, Sweden; John Hultmark, Sweden; Stefan Olsson, Sweden; Marco Rueda, Mexico.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

CENTRAL DIVISION

PACIFIC DIVISION

WESTERN CONFERENCE

NBA Standings

ATLANTIC DIVISION

CENTRAL DIVISION

PACIFIC DIVISION

WESTERN CONFERENCE

NBA Standings

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NBA Standings

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CENTRAL DIVISION

PACIFIC DIVISION

WESTERN CONFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

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LOW COST FLIGHTS

ACCESS VOYAGES

NEW YORK

LOS ANGELES

HONOLULU

SAO PAULO

MANAGUA

NEW YORK

LOS ANGELES

HONOLULU

SAO PAULO

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SAO PAULO

MANAGUA

NEW YORK

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WHL Standings

WHL Standings

WHL Standings

WHL Standings

WHL Standings

WHL Standings

